

Background Materials Concerning
Child and Family Services Act,
1975, H.R. 2966

PREPARED BY THE
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FOREWORD

Over the past year, a deliberate effort has been made in many states throughout the country to spread false information concerning the Child and Family Services Act.

Leaflets have been distributed alleging that the bill, which has been sponsored by both Democratic and Republican Members of Congress, would give a child the right to sue his parents if they required him to go to Sunday school.

This same flyer claims that the bill would give children a legal right to organize into the equivalent of labor unions against their parents.

The leaflet, mimeographed and unsigned by any sponsoring organization, alleges as well that the bill would let the government take over the upbringing of children and make them wards of the State.

These allegations are totally unfounded and outrageous falsehoods. It is important, therefore, that the record be set straight and the false information about the Child and Family Services Act counteracted.

Press reports on the smear campaign, such as the following, have appeared in national and local publications across the country.

Christian Science Monitor: "The anonymous letters on which it is based consist almost entirely of distortion and outright falsehoods. Examination of the Congressional bill shows no section of it would give control of children to the government."

U.S. News & World Report editorial, "False Alarm": "The bill doesn't provide all those wild things the letter-writers fear . . . No such legislation is before this Congress, or ever has been . . ."

UAW Washington Report: ". . . Circulars and information which have no source indicated on it have made the rounds spreading lie upon lie . . . It's always hard for the truth to catch up to a lie once made."

The National Catholic Charities, National Council of Churches, United Methodist Church, United Church of Christ, Church of the Brethren, United Presbyterian Church and other religious groups in a joint statement: "These charges are totally inaccurate . . . to misrepresent the purpose and provisions of the legislation . . . is a disservice to all Americans concerned about families and children."

The Child and Family Services Act would provide for millions of pre-school children and their families opportunities, on a completely voluntary basis, for participation in programs of prenatal care, nutrition services, day care and early medical diagnosis for handicapped children.

Reasonable debate should be encouraged to discuss the issues posed by the Child and Family Services Act. Any decisions reached about the legislation must be made on the factual substance of the bill.

The tactics of deception employed by the anonymous attack on the bill, however, have distorted the public's understanding of the measure at hand. It is important that the deliberation of this legislation be based on the facts and not on a misrepresentation of the bill's provisions. With this document, accurate public information can restore debate to a consideration of the truth.

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Text of the Child and Family Services Act, H.R. 2966	3
Anonymous flyer attacking Child and Family Services bill	77
Selected articles and other relevant materials:	
Newsweek—April 5, 1976	81
Harper's Weekly—March 22, 1976	82
U.S. News & World Report—March 1, 1976	85
The Christian Science Monitor—February 24, 1976	87
Chicago Daily News—April 14, 1976	88
Chicago Daily News—March 27, 1976	89
The News and Courier (Charleston, S.C.)—March 7, 1976	91
The Washington Post—February 19, 1976	92
The Washington Star—February 3, 1976	93
Minneapolis Tribune—January 23, 1976	95
The Times-Picayune (New Orleans, La.)—January 16, 1976	96
St. Louis Post-Dispatch—December 28, 1975	97
Manchester Union Leader—December 27, 1975	99
The Indianapolis Star—December 12, 1975	100
Chicago Tribune—December 8, 1975	101
Dayton Daily News—December 7, 1975	102
The Indianapolis Star—December 3, 1975	103
The Kansas City Star—November 30, 1975	104
Houston Chronicle—November 9, 1975	106
The Washington Star—October 14, 1975	108
Letter from Senator Walter F. Mondale and Representative John Brademas to the Washington Star—October 16, 1975	109
London Sunday Times—September 5, 1976	111
The Goshen News—April 9, 1976	112
The Sun Chronicle (Attleboro-North Attleboro, Mass.)—March 9, 1976	113
The Sun Chronicle—March 3, 1976	114
The Riverton Ranger—February 11, 1976	115
The Tennessean—February 2, 1976	116
The Oregonian—January 5, 1976	117
The News-Dispatch (Michigan City, Ind.)—December 13, 1975	118
The News-Dispatch—December 12, 1975	120
The New Prague Times—December 11, 1975	121
The Elkhart Truth—December 11, 1975	122
Wabash Plain Dealer—November 21, 1975	123
The Ann Arbor News—November 16, 1975	124
The Grand Rapids Press—November 11, 1975	125
WSBT-AM/FM/TV (South Bend, Ind.)—October 25, 26, and 27, 1975	126
WSBT-AM/FM/TV—November 8, 9, and 10, 1975	127
The Elkhart Truth—November 4, 1975	128
The South Bend Tribune—November 2, 1975	129
Times-Union (Warsaw, Ind.)—October 14, 1975	130
The Baptist Message—February 12, 1976	131
Outlook (Council for American Private Education)—February 1976	133
PTA Today—February 1976	134
Washington Report (UAW)—February 23, 1976	136
Focus on Governmental Affairs (Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.)—January 1976	137
District of Columbia Dateline (American Association of School Administrators)— January 1976	138
Baptist Standard—December 10, 1975	139
AFL-CIO News—December 6, 1975	140
American Opinion—December 1975	141
Memorandum to all minority members of the House Committee on Education and Labor from Martin L. LaVor, senior legislative associate	158
Interreligious statement on the Child and Family Services bill	161
Washington Report (UAW)—November 24, 1975	163
Position paper on comprehensive child care by the National Women's Political Caucus	164
Education Daily—November 21, 1975	167

VI

Statement of Representative Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., regarding allegations in the unsigned flyer	Page 171
Statements of Members of Congress in response to the campaign against the Child and Family Services bill:	
Hon. Gillis W. Long of Louisiana	189
Hon. Jacob K. Javits of New York	190
Hon. Bob Wilson of California	191
Hon. David F. Emery of Maine	192
Hon. Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii	193
Hon. Frank E. Moss of Utah	194
Hon. Bud Shuster of Pennsylvania	195
Hon. Thad Cochran of Mississippi	198
Hon. Jack Edwards of Alabama	199
Hon. Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming	200
Hon. James Abourezk of South Dakota	201
Hon. Harold E. Ford of Tennessee	202
Hon. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota	205
Hon. James J. Florio of New Jersey	205
Hon. John Brademas of Indiana	207
A selection of versions of the original flyer	211

TEXT OF THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
ACT, H.R. 2966



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H. R. 2966

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1975

Mr. BRADEMAS (for himself, Ms. MINK, Mr. BELL, Ms. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. PEYSER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. ESCU, Mr. BENITEZ, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. DENT, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, and Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To provide for services to children and their families, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Child and Family Services
4 Act".

5 STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

6 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

7 (1) the family is the primary and the most funda-
8 mental influence on children;

1 (2) child and family service programs must build
2 upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be
3 provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose
4 parents or legal guardians request such services, with a
5 view toward offering families the options they believe to
6 be most appropriate for their particular needs;

7 (3) although there have been increased services for
8 children of working mothers and single parents and al-
9 though Headstart and similar programs have provided
10 supplemental educational and other services for children,
11 such services have not been made available to families
12 to the extent that parents consider necessary; there are
13 many parents who are working full or part time without
14 adequate arrangements for their children, and there are
15 many children whose families lack sufficient resources
16 to obtain adequate health, nutritional, educational, and
17 other services;

18 (4) it is essential that the planning and operation
19 of programs be undertaken as a partnership of parents,
20 community, private agencies and State and local govern-
21 ment with appropriate supportive assistance from the
22 Federal Government.

23 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to provide a variety
24 of quality child and family services in order to assist parents

1 who request such services, with priority to those pre-school
2 children and families with the greatest need, in a manner
3 designed to strengthen family life and to insure decision-
4 making at the community level, with direct participation of
5 the parents of the children served and other individuals and
6 organizations in the community interested in child and fam-
7 ily service (making the best possible use of public and pri-
8 vate resources), through a partnership of parents, State and
9 local government, and the Federal Government, building
10 upon the experience and success of Headstart and other
11 existing programs.

12 **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

13 **SEC. 3. (a)** For the purpose of providing training,
14 technical assistance, planning, and such other activities as
15 the Secretary deems necessary and appropriate to plan for
16 the implementation of this Act, there is authorized to be
17 appropriated \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year ending
18 June 30, 1976, and \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending
19 September 30, 1977, to be allocated as prescribed in section
20 103.

21 **(b)** There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,-
22 000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, and
23 \$1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30,
24 1978, except that no funds are authorized to be appropriated

1 for either fiscal year, unless funds appropriated to carry out
2 part A of the Headstart-Follow Through Act for such year,
3 or for any successor program are at least equal to the greater
4 of (1) the amount appropriated to carry out such program
5 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, or (2) the amount
6 appropriated to carry out such program for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1976. Any such amounts appropriated for
8 a fiscal year which are not obligated at the end of such fiscal
9 year shall remain available for obligation until expended.

10 FORWARD FUNDING

11 SEC. 4. (a) For the purpose of affording adequate no-
12 tice of funding available under this Act, such funding for
13 grants, contracts, or other payments under this Act is author-
14 ized to be included in the appropriations Acts for the fiscal
15 year preceding the fiscal year for which it shall be available
16 for obligation.

17 (b) In order to effect a transition to the advance fund-
18 ing method of timing appropriation action, subsection (a)
19 shall apply notwithstanding that its initial application will
20 result in the enactment in the same year (whether in the
21 same appropriation Act or otherwise) of two separate ap-
22 propriations, one for the then current fiscal year and one for
23 the succeeding fiscal year.

1 TITLE I—CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE

2 PROGRAMS

3 OFFICE OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES; SPECIAL

4 COORDINATING COUNCIL

5 SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary shall take all necessary
6 action to coordinate child and family service programs
7 under his jurisdiction. To this end, he shall establish and
8 maintain within the Office of the Secretary of the Depart-
9 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare an Office of Child
10 and Family Services administered by a Director appointed by
11 the President with the advice and consent of the Senate,
12 which office shall assume the responsibility of the Office
13 of Child Development and shall be the principal agency of
14 the Department for the administration of this Act.

15 (b) A Child and Family Services Coordinating Council,
16 consisting of the Director of the Office of Child and Family
17 Services established under subsection (a) (who shall serve
18 as chairperson), and representatives from the Federal agen-
19 cies administering the Social Security Act and the Elemen-
20 tary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and from the
21 National Institute of Education, the National Institute of
22 Mental Health, the National Institute of Child Health and
23 Human Development, Community Services Administration,

1 the Department of Labor, and other appropriate agencies,
2 shall meet on a regular basis, as they may deem necessary,
3 in order to assure coordination of child and family service
4 activities under their respective jurisdictions so as to assure—

5 (1) maximum use of available resources through
6 the prevention of duplication of activities;

7 (2) a division of labor, insofar as is compatible
8 with the purposes of each of the agencies or authori-
9 ties specified in this paragraph, to assure maximum
10 progress toward the achievement of the purposes of this
11 Act;

12 (3) the establishment and maintenance of pro-
13 cedures to insure that each office or agency of the Fed-
14 eral Government conducting child and family services
15 and related activities is aware of the administrative
16 actions of other offices or agencies with respect to the
17 provision of financial assistance to eligible applicants;
18 and

19 (4) recommendation of priorities for federally
20 funded research and development activities related to
21 the purposes of this Act.

22 USE OF FUNDS

23 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and
24 Welfare through the Office of Child and Family Services,
25 shall provide financial assistance for carrying out child and

1 family service programs for children and their families
2 under this title to prime sponsors (including educational
3 agencies) and to other public and private nonprofit agencies
4 and organizations pursuant to applications and plans ap-
5 proved in accordance with the provisions of this title.

6 (b) Funds available for this title may be used (in
7 accordance with approved applications and plans) for the
8 following services and activities:

9 (1) planning and developing child and family
10 service programs;

11 (2) establishing, maintaining, and operating child
12 and family service programs, which may include—

13 (A) part-day or full-day child care programs,
14 in the child's own home, in group homes, or in
15 other child care facilities, which provide educa-
16 tional, health, nutritional, and social services di-
17 rected toward enabling children participating in
18 the program to attain their maximum potential;

19 (B) other health, social, recreational, and edu-
20 cational programs designed to meet the special needs
21 of children and families including before- and after-
22 school and summer programs; school services, and
23 education, and consultation for parents, other family
24 members functioning in the capacity of parents,
25 youth, and prospective and expectant parents who

1 request assistance in meeting the needs of their
2 children;

3 (C) social services including information, con-
4 sultation and referral, to families that request such
5 services to help them determine the appropriateness
6 of child and family services and the possibility of
7 alternative plans;

8 (D) (i) prenatal and other medical care, in-
9 cluding services to expectant mothers who cannot
10 afford such services, designed to help reduce malnu-
11 trition, infant and maternal mortality, and the inci-
12 dence of mental retardation and other handicapping
13 conditions, and (ii) post partum and other medical
14 services to recent mothers;

15 (E) programs designed (i) to meet the special
16 needs of ethnic groups, including minority groups,
17 Indian, and migrant children, as well as children
18 from families with special language needs, and (ii)
19 to meet the needs of all children to understand the
20 history and cultural backgrounds of ethnic groups
21 including minority groups which belong to their
22 communities and the role of members of such groups
23 in the history and cultural development of the
24 Nation and the region in which they reside;

25 (F) food and nutritional services;

1 (G) diagnosis, identification, and treatment of
2 visual, hearing, speech, medical, dental, nutritional,
3 and other physical, mental, psychological, and emo-
4 tional barriers to full participation in child and
5 family service programs:

6 (H) special activities designed to identify and
7 ameliorate identified physical, mental, and emo-
8 tional handicaps and special learning disabilities as
9 an incorporated part of programs conducted under
10 this title;

11 (I) programs designed to extend child and
12 family service gains (particularly parent participa-
13 tion) into kindergarten and early primary grades,
14 in cooperation with local educational agencies;

15 (J) other such services and activities as the
16 Secretary deems appropriate in furtherance of the
17 purposes of the Act;

18 (3) rental, lease or lease-purchase, mortgage amor-
19 tization payments, remodeling, renovation, alteration,
20 acquisition and maintenance of necessary equipment and
21 supplies, and to the extent authorized in section 110,
22 construction or acquisition of facilities, including mobile
23 facilities;

24 (4) preservice and inservice education and training

1 for professional and paraprofessional personnel, includ-
2 ing parents and volunteers, especially education and
3 training for career development and advancement;

4 (5) staff and other administrative expenses of child
5 and family service councils established and operated in
6 accordance with section 105, and of project policy com-
7 mittees established and operated in accordance with sec-
8 tion 107; and

9 (6) dissemination of information in the functional
10 language of those to be served to assure that parents are
11 well informed of child and family service programs avail-
12 able to them and may participate in such programs.

13 (c) Assistance under this title shall be made only for a
14 program which—

15 (1) provides for establishing and maintaining a
16 parent policy committee, to be composed of parents of
17 children served by such program, which shall directly
18 participate in the development and operation of such
19 program (as described in section 107),

20 (2) provides for the regular and frequent dissemi-
21 nation of information to assure that parents of children
22 served by such program are fully informed of program
23 activities, and

24 (3) provides for regular consultation with the par-
25 ents of each child regarding their child or children's de-

1 velopment, with ample opportunity for such parents to
2 observe and participate in their child's activities.

3 (d) Except for the priority provided in section 107, the
4 Secretary shall, in reviewing applications for grants or loans
5 for programs under this title, consider the following factors—

6 (1) the need for a child and family services pro-
7 gram, as demonstrated by supporting information and
8 data;

9 (2) any prior planning which has been done in the
10 area; and

11 (3) the ability of the applicant to best serve the
12 needs of children in the area.

13 SEC. 103. (a) (1) From the amounts available for plan-
14 ning and carrying out child and family service programs
15 under this title, the Secretary shall reserve the following:

16 (A) not less than 10 per centum of the total amount
17 available for carrying out this title, which shall be made
18 available for the purposes of section 102 (d) (2) (H) of
19 this title (relating to special activities for handicapped
20 children) .

21 (B) not less than that proportion of the total amount
22 available for carrying out this title as is equivalent to that
23 proportion which the total number of children of mi-
24 grant agricultural workers bears to the total number of
25 economically disadvantaged children in the United

1 States, which shall be apportioned among programs
2 serving children of migrant agricultural workers on an
3 equitable basis;

4 (C) not less than that proportion of the total
5 amount available for carrying out this title as is equiva-
6 lent to that proportion which the total number of chil-
7 dren in Indian tribal organizations bears to the total
8 number of economically disadvantaged children in the
9 United States, which shall be apportioned among pro-
10 grams serving children in Indian tribal organizations
11 on an equitable basis;

12 (D) not more than 5 per centum of the total amount
13 available for carrying out this title, which shall
14 be made available under section 104 (e) (2) of this title
15 (relating to model programs) ; and

16 (E) not less than 5 per centum of the total amount
17 available for carrying out this title, for the purposes of
18 section 203 of this Act.

19 (2) The Secretary shall allocate the remainder of the
20 amounts available for this title (except for funds made avail-
21 able under section 3 (c) of this Act) among the States,
22 and within the States among local areas, so as to provide.
23 to the extent practicable, for the geographical distribution
24 of such remainder in such a manner that—

25 (A) 50 per centum thereof shall be apportioned

1 among the States, and within each State among local
2 areas, in proportion to the relative number of economi-
3 cally disadvantaged children in each State and local area,
4 respectively;

5 (B) 25 per centum thereof shall be apportioned
6 among the States, and within each State among local
7 areas, in proportion to the relative number of children
8 through age five in each State and local area, respec-
9 tively; and

10 (C) 25 per centum thereof shall be apportioned
11 among the States, and within each State among local
12 areas, in proportion to the relative number of children
13 of working mothers and single parents in each State
14 and local area, respectively.

15 For the purposes of clauses (A), (B), and (C) of this
16 paragraph, there shall be excluded those children who are
17 counted under clauses (B) and (C) of subsection (a) (1)
18 of this section.

19 (b) Not more than 5 per centum of the total funds ap-
20 portioned for use within a State pursuant to subsection
21 (a) (2) may be made available for grants to the State to
22 carry out the provisions of section 108 of this title.

23 (c) Any portion of any apportionment under subsection
24 (a) for a fiscal year which the Secretary determines after
25 notice to the States and local areas involved will not be

1 required, for the period for which such apportionment is
2 available, for carrying out programs under this title shall
3 be available for reapportionment from time to time, on such
4 dates during such periods as the Secretary shall fix, to other
5 States or local areas on an equitable basis, taking into account
6 the original apportionments to the States and local areas.
7 Any amount reapportioned to a State or local area under
8 this subsection during a year shall be deemed part of its
9 apportionment under subsection (a) for such year.

10 (d) In determining the numbers of children for pur-
11 poses of allocating and apportioning funds under this sec-
12 tion, the Secretary shall use the most recent satisfactory
13 data available to him.

14 (e) As soon as practicable after funds are appropri-
15 ated to carry out this title for any fiscal year, the Secretary
16 shall publish in the Federal Register the allocations and
17 apportionments required by this section.

18 STATE AND LOCAL PRIME SPONSORS

19 SEC. 104. (a) In accordance with the provisions of
20 this section, a State, locality, or combination of localities
21 meeting the requirements of this part may be designated
22 by the Secretary as a prime sponsor for the purpose of
23 entering into arrangements to carry out programs under
24 this title, upon the approval by the Secretary of an applica-
25 tion for prime sponsorship which—

1 (1) describes the prime sponsorship area to be
2 served;

3 (2) demonstrates the applicant's capability of ad-
4 ministering a child and family service program meeting
5 the requirements of this title, including the coordination
6 of delivery of services within the prime sponsorship
7 area of other public agencies operating programs relat-
8 ing to child care necessary for efficient delivery of serv-
9 ices under this Act;

10 (3) provides assurances satisfactory to the Secre-
11 tary that the non-Federal share requirements of the Act
12 will be met;

13 (4) sets forth satisfactory provisions for establish-
14 ing and maintaining a Child and Family Service Council
15 which meets the requirements of section 104;

16 (5) provides that the prime sponsor shall be respon-
17 sible for developing and preparing for each fiscal year
18 a plan in accordance with section 106 and any modifica-
19 tion thereof and for selecting or establishing an agency
20 or agencies to administer and coordinate child and fam-
21 ily service programs in the prime sponsorship area:

22 (6) sets forth arrangements under which the Child
23 and Family Service Council will be responsible for ap-
24 proving child and family service plans, basic goals, poli-
25 cies, procedures, overall budget policies and project

1 funding, and the selection or establishment and annual
2 renewal of any agency or agencies under paragraph (5)
3 of this section and will be responsible for annual and on-
4 going evaluation of child and family service programs
5 conducted in the prime sponsorship area according to
6 criteria established by the Secretary;

7 (7) provides assurances that staff and other admin-
8 istrative expenses for the Child and Family Service
9 Policy Committees will not exceed 5 per centum of the
10 total cost of child and family service programs adminis-
11 tered by the prime sponsors unless such per centum lim-
12 itation is increased to give special consideration to initial
13 cost in the first operational year, in accordance with
14 regulations which the Secretary shall prescribe;

15 (b) The Secretary shall approve a prime sponsorship
16 application submitted by a locality which is a (1) city,
17 (2) county, or (3) other unit of general local govern-
18 ment, or by a combination of such localities, if he determines
19 that the application so submitted meets the requirements of
20 subsection (a) of this section and includes adequate provi-
21 sions for carrying out comprehensive and effective child
22 and family service programs in the area of such locality. In
23 the event that the area under the jurisdiction of a unit of
24 general local government described in clause (1), (2), or
25 (3) of the preceding sentence includes any common geo-

1 graphical area with that covered by another such unit of
2 general local government, the Secretary shall designate to
3 serve such area the unit of general local government which
4 he determines has the capability of more effectively carrying
5 out the purposes of this part with respect to such area and
6 which has submitted an application which meets the require-
7 ments of this section and includes adequate provisions for
8 carrying out comprehensive child care and family service
9 programs in such area.

10 (c) The Secretary shall approve a prime sponsorship
11 plan submitted by a State, except for areas in which local
12 prime sponsors have been or will be otherwise designated
13 pursuant to this section, if he determines that the State plan
14 so submitted meets the requirements of this section and sets
15 forth adequate arrangements for serving all geographical
16 areas under its jurisdiction, and that the plan—

17 (1) meets the requirements of subsection (a) of
18 this section and includes adequate provisions for carrying
19 out child and family services programs in each such area;

20 (2) divides those areas within the State for which
21 no prime sponsor has been designated under subsection
22 (c) of this section into local service areas, with due con-
23 sideration in making such decisions being given to com-
24 pactness, contiguity, and community of interest;

1 (3) provides—

2 (A) for establishing and maintaining with re-
3 spect to each local service area a local program
4 council composed so that (i) not less than half
5 of the members who shall be chosen initially by
6 parents who are recipients of federally assisted day
7 care services, with equitable and appropriate consid-
8 eration to parents selected by the parent members
9 of Headstart policy committees where they exist,
10 and at the earliest practicable time by the parent
11 members of project policy committees, and (ii) the
12 remainder shall be public members broadly repre-
13 sentative of the general public, appointed by the
14 chief executive officers or the governing bodies, as
15 appropriate, of the units of general local govern-
16 ment within the local program area;

17 (B) that the comprehensive child care and
18 family service plan to be submitted by the State
19 which affects each such area is developed and pre-
20 pared with the full participation and approval of the
21 appropriate local program council; and

22 (C) that contracts for the operation of pro-
23 grams through public or private nonprofit agencies
24 or organizations shall be entered into only if previ-

1 ously approved by the local program council for the
2 appropriate local service area; and

3 (4) contains assurances that any local program
4 council may appeal directly to the Secretary whenever
5 such council alleges that with respect to its portion of
6 the child and family service plan the State has failed
7 to comply with the provisions of such plan or the pro-
8 visions of the Act.

9 (c) In addition to prime sponsors designated under
10 subsections (a), (b), and (e) of this section, the Secre-
11 tary may fund directly:

12 (1) an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reserva-
13 tion if he determines that such Indian tribe has the
14 capacity to carry out child and family service programs
15 in the area to be served;

16 (2) a public or private nonprofit agency, including
17 but not limited to an educational agency or institution, a
18 community action agency, single-purpose Headstart
19 agency, community development corporation, parent
20 cooperative, organization of migrant agricultural work-
21 ers, organization of Indians, employer organization, labor
22 union, or employee or labor-management organization,
23 which submits a proposal:

24 (i) to provide child and family services in an

1 area possessing a commonality of interest where
2 no prime sponsor has been designated, or where
3 the prime sponsor is found not to be satisfactorily
4 implementing child and family service programs;

5 (ii) to provide child and family service pro-
6 grams on a year-round basis to children of migrant
7 agricultural workers and their families; or

8 (iii) to carry out model programs especially
9 designed to be responsive to the needs of economi-
10 cally disadvantaged, minority group, or bilingual
11 children and their families.

12 (f) When any prime sponsor is maintaining a pattern
13 or practice of discrimination against minority group children
14 or economically disadvantaged children, the Secretary shall
15 designate for prime sponsorship an alternative unit of govern-
16 ment of public or private agency or organization in the area
17 which will equitably serve minority group children and eco-
18 nomically disadvantaged children.

19 (g) The Governor shall be given not less than thirty
20 nor more than sixty days to review applications for prime
21 sponsorship designation submitted by any applicant within
22 the State other than the State, to offer recommendations to
23 the applicant, and to submit comments to the Secretary.

24 (h) A prime sponsorship application submitted under

1 this section may be disapproved or a prior designation of
2 a prime sponsor may be withdrawn only if the Secretary,
3 in accordance with regulations which he shall prescribe,
4 has provided (1) written notice of intention to disapprove
5 such application, including a statement of the reasons there-
6 for, (2) a reasonable time in which to submit corrective
7 amendments to such application or undertake other necessary
8 corrective action, and (3) an opportunity for a public hear-
9 ing upon which basis an appeal to the Secretary may be taken
10 as of right.

11 (i) (1) If any party is dissatisfied with the Secretary's
12 final action under subsection (h) with respect to the disap-
13 proval of its application submitted under this section or
14 the withdrawal of its prime sponsorship designation, such
15 party may, within sixty days after notice of such action, file
16 with the United States court of appeals for the circuit in
17 which such party is located a petition for review of that
18 action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted
19 by the clerk of the court to the Secretary. The Secretary
20 thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings
21 on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of
22 title 28, United States Code.

23 (2) The court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action
24 of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The
25 judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the

1 Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or cer-
2 tification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United
3 States Code.

4 CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE COUNCILS

5 SEC. 105. (a) Each prime sponsor designated under
6 section 104 shall establish and maintain a Child and Family
7 Service Council composed of not less than ten members as
8 follows—

9 (1) not less than half the members of such Council
10 shall be parents of children served in programs under
11 this Act chosen in accordance with the provisions of
12 paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this section;

13 (2) the remaining members shall be appointed by
14 the prime sponsor, in consultation with the parent mem-
15 bers described in paragraph (1) to be broadly repre-
16 sentative of the general public, including representatives
17 of private agencies and organizations concerned with or
18 operating programs relating to child and family services
19 and at least one person who is particularly skilled by
20 virtue of training or experience in child and family
21 services;

22 (3) at least one-third of the total membership of
23 the Child and Family Service Council shall be persons
24 who are economically disadvantaged. Each council shall
25 select its own chairperson; and

1 (4) in establishing a Child Development and Fam-
2 ily Service Council under this section, the prime sponsor
3 shall give due consideration to the membership of child
4 care and day care coordinating bodies then existing in
5 the area to be served.

6 (b) In accordance with procedures which the Secretary
7 shall establish pursuant to regulations, each prime sponsor
8 designated under section 104 shall provide, with respect to
9 the Child and Family Service Councils established and main-
10 tained by such prime sponsor, that—

11 (1) the parent members described in paragraph
12 (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be demo-
13 cratically selected by parents as follows:

14 (A) in the case of councils established by
15 prime sponsors which are States, by the parent
16 members of local program councils established under
17 section 104 (d) (3) ; and

18 (B) in the case of Councils established by prime
19 sponsors other than States (and by States with re-
20 spect to local program councils) , initially by parents
21 who are recipients of federally assisted child care
22 services, with equitable and appropriate considera-
23 tion to parents selected by the parent members of
24 Headstart policy committees and, at the earliest

1 practicable time, by the parent members of project
2 policy committees established under section 107 (b)
3 (2) ;

4 (2) the terms of office and any other policies and
5 procedures of an organizational nature, including nomina-
6 tion and election procedures, are appropriate in accord-
7 ance with the purposes of this Act ;

8 (3) such Council shall be responsible for approving
9 child and family service plans, basic goal, policies, pro-
10 cedures, overall budget policies and project funding, and
11 the selection or establishment and annual renewal of an
12 administering agency or agencies and will be responsible
13 for annual and ongoing evaluation of child and family
14 service programs according to criteria established by the
15 Secretary ; and

16 (4) such Council shall, upon its own initiative or
17 upon request of a project applicant or any other party in
18 interest, conduct public hearings before acting upon ap-
19 plications for financial assistance submitted by project
20 applicants under this part.

21 CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE PLANS

22 SEC. 106. (a) Financial assistance under this title
23 may be provided by the Secretary for fiscal year 1975 and
24 any subsequent fiscal year to a prime sponsor designated
25 pursuant to section 104 only pursuant to a child and family

1 service plan which is submitted by such prime sponsor and
2 approved by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions
3 of this title.

4 (b) Any such plan shall set forth a program for pro-
5 viding child and family service in the prime sponsorship
6 area which—

7 (1) provides that programs or services under this
8 title shall be provided only for children whose parents
9 request them ;

10 (2) identifies child and family service needs and
11 goals within the area and describes the purposes for
12 which the financial assistance will be used, giving
13 equitable consideration to the needs of children from
14 each minority group and significant segment of the
15 economically disadvantaged residing within the prime
16 sponsorship area ;

17 (3) meets the needs of children and families in the
18 prime sponsorship area, to the extent that available
19 funds can be reasonably expected to have an effective
20 impact, with priority for services to children who have
21 not attained six years of age ;

22 (4) provides that programs receiving funds under
23 section 3 (b)) will give priority to providing services
24 for economically disadvantaged children by reserving

1 not less than 65 per centum of such funds for the purpose
2 of serving economically disadvantaged children;

3 (5) gives priority thereafter to providing services
4 to children of working mothers and single parents not
5 covered under paragraph (4) ;

6 (6) provides that, to the extent feasible, each pro-
7 gram within the prime sponsorship area shall include
8 children from a range of socioeconomic backgrounds;

9 (7) provides that no charge will be made with re-
10 spect to any child who is economically disadvantaged,
11 except to the extent that payment will be made by a
12 third party;

13 (8) provides comprehensive services—

14 (A) to meet the special needs of minority
15 group children and children of migrant agricultural
16 workers with particular emphasis on the needs of
17 children from bilingual families for the develop-
18 ment of skills in English and in the other language
19 spoken in the home, and

20 (B) to meet the needs of all children to under-
21 stand the history and cultural background of minor-
22 ity groups within the prime sponsorship area;

23 (9) provides for direct parent participation in the
24 conduct, overall direction, and evaluation of programs;

25 (10) provides that, insofar as possible, unemployed

1 or low-income persons residing in communities being
2 served by such projects will be employed therein, in-
3 cluding in-home and part-time employment and oppor-
4 tunities for training and career development, provided
5 that no person will be denied employment in any pro-
6 gram solely on the grounds that such person fails to meet
7 State or local teacher certification standards;

8 (11) includes a career development plan for para-
9 professional and professional training, education, and
10 advancement on a career ladder;

11 (12) provides for the regular and frequent dis-
12 semination of information in the functional language of
13 those to be served, to assure that parents and other
14 interested persons in the community are fully informed
15 of the activities of the prime sponsor, Child and Family
16 Service Council, project applicants, and project policy
17 committees;

18 (13) sets forth provisions describing any arrange-
19 ments for the delegation, under the supervision of the
20 Child and Family Service Council, to public or private
21 agencies, institutions, or organizations, of responsibilities
22 for the delivery of programs, services, and activities for
23 which financial assistance is provided under this Act or
24 for planning or evaluation services to be made available
25 with respect to programs under this Act;

1 (14) provides procedures for the approval of proj-
2 ect applications submitted in accordance with section
3 107, including procedures for priority consideration of
4 applications submitted by public and private nonprofit
5 agencies and organizations with ongoing child develop-
6 ment programs;

7 (15) provides, in the case of a prime sponsor
8 located within or adjacent to a metropolitan area, for
9 coordination with other prime sponsors located within
10 such metropolitan area, and arrangements for coopera-
11 tive funding where appropriate, and particularly for
12 such coordination where appropriate to meet the needs
13 of children of parents working or participating in train-
14 ing or otherwise occupied during the day within a prime
15 sponsorship area other than that in which they reside;

16 (16) provides for coordination of other child care
17 and related programs (including those relating to man-
18 power training and employment) within the prime
19 sponsorship area with the programs assisted under this
20 Act, including procedures and mechanisms to provide
21 continuity between programs for preschool and ele-
22 mentary school children;

23 (17) provides for such monitoring and evaluation
24 procedures including licensing, inspection, and enforce-
25 ment activities as may be necessary to assure that pro-

grams in the prime sponsorship area funded under this Act meet the applicable Federal standards as prescribed in section 201 of this Act; and

(18) provides for such fiscal control and funding accounting procedures as the Secretary may prescribe to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the prime sponsor; and

(19) provides, to the extent practicable, for the use of financial assistance and services available from State and local government, Federal sources other than those provided in this Act, and private charitable sources with respect to activities and services under the plan.

(c) No child and family service plan or modification thereof submitted by a prime sponsor under this section shall be approved by the Secretary unless he determines, in accordance with regulations which the Secretary shall prescribe, that—

(1) the educational agency for the area to be served and other appropriate educational and training agencies and institutions have had an opportunity to submit comments to the prime sponsor and to the Secretary;

(2) each community action agency or single-purpose Headstart agency in the area to be served respon-

1 sible for the administration of programs under this part
2 or part A of the Headstart-Follow Through Act has had
3 an opportunity to submit comments to the prime sponsor
4 and to the Secretary;

5 (3) in the case of a plan submitted by a prime
6 sponsor other than the State, the Governor of that State
7 or the State Child and Family Service Council has had
8 an opportunity to submit comments to the prime sponsor
9 and to the Secretary.

10 (d) A comprehensive child and family service plan sub-
11 mitted under this section may be disapproved or a prior
12 approval withdrawn only if the Secretary, in accordance
13 with regulations which he shall prescribe, has provided—

14 (1) written notice of intention to disapprove such
15 plan, including a statement of the reasons therefor,

16 (2) a reasonable time to submit corrective amend-
17 ments to such plan or undertake other necessary cor-
18 rective action, and

19 (3) an opportunity for a public hearing upon which
20 basis an appeal to the Secretary may be taken as of right.

21 PROJECT APPLICATIONS

22 SEC. 107. (a) Funds may be provided by the prime
23 sponsor for carrying out any program under such prime
24 sponsor's comprehensive child and family service plan only
25 to a qualified public or private agency or organization, in-

1 eluding but not limited to an educational agency or institu-
2 tion, a community action agency, single-purpose Headstart
3 agency, community development corporation, parent coop-
4 erative, organization of migrant agricultural workers, organi-
5 zation of Indians, organization interested in child care, em-
6 ployer or business organization, labor union, or employee or
7 labor management organization.

8 (b) Financial assistance under this title may be pro-
9 vided to a project applicant for any fiscal year only pursuant
10 to a project application which is submitted to the Child
11 and Family Service Council by a public or private agency
12 and which—

13 (1) describes the project, identifies the children
14 and families it is designed to serve, and provides for
15 the necessary such comprehensive services.

16 (2) provides for establishing and maintaining a
17 parent policy committee composed of not less than ten
18 members as follows—

19 (A) not less than half of the members of each
20 such committee shall be parents of children served
21 by such project, democratically selected by parents
22 of children served by the project, and

23 (B) the remaining members of each such com-
24 mittee shall consist of (i) persons who are repre-
25 sentative of the community and who are approved

1 by the parent members, and (ii) at least one person
2 who is particularly skilled by virtue of training or
3 experience in child care, child health, child wel-
4 fare, or other child care services, except that the
5 Secretary may waive the requirement of this clause
6 where he determines, in accordance with regulations
7 that such persons are not available to the area to
8 be served;

9 (3) provides for direct participation of such par-
10 ent policy committee in the development and prepara-
11 tion of project applications under this title;

12 (4) assures that the parent policy committee shall
13 have responsibility for approving basic goals, policies,
14 actions, and procedures for the project applicant, and
15 for planning, overall conduct, personnel, budgeting,
16 location of centers and facilities, and direction and
17 evaluation of projects, including approval of the project
18 director and any project applications and modifications
19 thereof;

20 (5) makes adequate provision for training and
21 other administrative expenses of such parent policy
22 committee (including necessary expenses to enable low-
23 income members to participate in committee meetings) ;

24 (6) assures that services shall be provided without
25 charge to any child who is economically disadvantaged

1 except to the extent that payment will be made by a
2 third party;

3 (7) provides for the regular and frequent dis-
4 semination of information in the functional language
5 of those to be served, to assure that parents and inter-
6 ested persons are fully informed of project activities;

7 (8) provides opportunities for the direct participa-
8 tion of parents, older siblings, and other family members
9 in the daily activities of the programs in which their
10 children are enrolled;

11 (9) assures, to the extent practicable, employment
12 of paraprofessional aides and use of volunteers, especially
13 parents, older children, students, older persons, and
14 persons preparing for careers in child development and
15 family service programs;

16 (10) assures that children will in no case be ex-
17 cluded from the programs operated pursuant to this title
18 because of their participation in nonpublic preschool or
19 school programs or because of the intention of their par-
20 ents to enroll them in nonpublic schools when they attain
21 school age;

22 (11) provides for such fiscal control and fund
23 accounting procedures as the prime sponsor shall pre-
24 scribe to assure proper disbursement of and accounting
25 for Federal funds.

1 (c) A project application may be approved by a prime
2 sponsor upon its determination that such application meets the
3 requirements of this section and that the programs provided
4 for therein will otherwise further the objectives and satisfy
5 the appropriate provisions of the prime sponsor's comprehen-
6 sive child and family service plan as approved pursuant to
7 section 106.

8 (d) A project application from a public or private
9 agency seeking funds under section 104 (d) shall be sub-
10 mitted directly to the Secretary, and may be approved by
11 the Secretary upon his determination that it meets the
12 requirements of subsection (b) of this section.

13 (e) A prime sponsor may disapprove a project applica-
14 tion only if it provides to the project applicant a written
15 statement of the reasons therefor. Such project applicant
16 may submit an appeal to the Secretary requesting the direct
17 approval of such application or modification thereof. Any
18 such appeal shall include such comments, including the
19 project applicant's response to the prime sponsor's state-
20 ment of reasons for disapproval, as the project applicant may
21 deem appropriate or as the Secretary may require.

22 SPECIAL GRANTS TO STATES

23 SEC. 108. (a) Upon application submitted by any
24 State, the Secretary is authorized to provide financial assist-
25 ance for use by such State for carrying out activities for the
26 purposes of—

1 (1) establishing a child and family services infor-
2 mation program, in order to improve their quality and
3 availability, and improve the accessibility of such serv-
4 ices to parents who need them;

5 (2) identifying child and family service goals and
6 needs within the State;

7 (3) coordinating all State child and family services,
8 and encouraging the cooperation and participation of
9 State agencies in providing such services, including
10 health, family planning, mental health, education, nutri-
11 tion, and family, social and rehabilitative services where
12 requested by appropriate prime sponsors in the develop-
13 ment and implementation of comprehensive child and
14 family service plans;

15 (4) encouraging the full use of resources and facil-
16 ities for child and family service programs within the
17 State;

18 (5) developing, enforcing, and assessing State
19 codes for licensing child and family service facilities
20 within the State;

21 (6) assisting public and private agencies and or-
22 ganizations in the acquisition or improvement of facili-
23 ties for child and family service programs;

24 (7) assisting in the establishment of Child and
25 Family Service Councils and strengthening the capa-

1 bility of such Councils to effectively plan, supervise, co-
2 ordinate, monitor, and evaluate child and family service
3 programs:

4 (8) developing information useful in reviewing
5 prime sponsorship applications under section 104 and
6 of comprehensive child and family service plans under
7 section 106.

8 (b) In order to receive funds under this section, a State
9 shall establish a Child and Family Service Council as pre-
10 scribed in section 104 (a) .

11 (c) Funds received by the State under this section shall
12 be in addition to any funds such State may receive under
13 this title pursuant to an approved prime sponsorship ap-
14 plication and comprehensive child and family service plan.

15 ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS FOR PROGRAMS INCLUDING
16 CONSTRUCTION OR ACQUISITION

17 SEC. 109. (a) Applications for financial assistance
18 for projects including construction or acquisition may be
19 approved only if the prime sponsor, or the Secretary in cases
20 of applications submitted for his approval, determines that
21 construction or acquisition of such facilities is essential to the
22 provision of adequate child care services, and that rental,
23 lease, or lease-purchase, remodeling, or renovation of ade-
24 quate facilities is not practicable.

25 (b) If any facility assisted under this title shall cease

1 to be used for the purposes for which it was constructed,
2 the United States shall be entitled to recover from the appli-
3 cant or other owner of the facility an amount which bears to
4 the then value of the facility (or so much thereof as con-
5 stituted an approved project) the same ratio as the amount
6 of such Federal funds bore to the cost of the facility financed
7 with the aid of such funds unless the Secretary determines
8 in accordance with regulations that there is good cause for
9 releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to
10 do so. Such value shall be determined by agreement of the
11 parties or by action brought in the United States district
12 court for the district in which the facility is situated.

13 (c) All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors
14 or subcontractors on all construction, remodeling, renova-
15 tion, or alteration projects assisted under this title shall be
16 paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar
17 construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary
18 of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amend-
19 ed (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5). The Secretary of Labor
20 shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in
21 this section the authority and functions set forth in Reorgani-
22 zation Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176) and
23 section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40
24 U.S.C. 276c).

25 (d) In the case of loans for construction, the Secretary

1 shall prescribe the interest rate and the period within which
2 such loan shall be repaid, but such interest rate shall not be
3 less than 3 per centum per annum and the period within
4 which such loan is to be repaid shall not be more than
5 twenty-five years.

6 (e) The Federal assistance for construction, remodeling,
7 renovation, alteration, or acquisition of facilities, may be in
8 the form of grants or loans. Repayment of loans shall, to the
9 extent required by the Secretary, be returned to the prime
10 sponsor from whose financial assistance the loan was made,
11 or used for additional loans or grants under this title. Not
12 more than 15 per centum of the total financial assistance pro-
13 vided to a prime sponsor under this title shall be used for
14 construction of facilities, with no more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of
15 such assistance usable for grants for construction. Financial
16 assistance for construction or acquisition of facilities pursuant
17 to this Act shall be available only to public and private non-
18 profit agencies, institutions, and organizations.

19 USE OF PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR CHILD AND
20 FAMILY SERVICE PROGRAMS

21 SEC. 110. (a) The Secretary, after consultation with
22 other appropriate officials of the Federal Government, shall
23 within eighteen months after enactment of this Act report to
24 the Congress with respect to the extent to which facilities
25 owned or leased by Federal departments, agencies, and in-
26 dependent authorities could be made available to public and

1 private agencies and organizations, through appropriate
2 arrangements, for use as facilities for child and family service
3 programs under this title during times and periods when not
4 utilized fully for their usual purposes, together with his
5 recommendations (including recommendations for changes in
6 legislation) or proposed actions for such use.

7 (b) The Secretary may require, as a condition to the
8 receipt of assistance under this title, that any prime sponsor
9 under this title agree to conduct a review and provide the
10 Secretary with a report as to the extent to which facilities
11 owned or leased by such prime sponsor, or by other agencies
12 in the prime sponsorship area, could be made available,
13 through appropriate arrangements, for use as facilities for
14 child and family service programs under this title during
15 times and periods when not utilized fully for their usual
16 purposes, together with the prime sponsor's proposed actions
17 for such use.

18 PAYMENTS

19 SEC. 111. (a) In accordance with this section, the Sec-
20 retary shall pay from the applicable allocation or apportion-
21 ment under section 103 the Federal share of the costs of
22 programs, services, and activities, in accordance with plans
23 or applications which have been approved as provided in
24 this title. In making such payment to any prime sponsor,
25 the Secretary shall include in such costs an amount for staff

1 and other administrative expenses for the Child and Family
2 Service Councils and for parent policy committees, consistent
3 with limitations contained in this title.

4 (b) The Secretary shall pay from funds appropriated
5 under section 3 (a) for fiscal year 1976 an amount equal to
6 100 per centum of the cost of planning, training, and techni-
7 cal assistance.

8 (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3)
9 of this subsection, the Secretary shall pay from funds
10 appropriated under section 3 (b) for fiscal year 1977 an
11 amount not in excess of 90 per centum and from funds
12 appropriated under section 3 (b) for fiscal year 1978 and
13 subsequent years an amount not to exceed 80 per centum
14 of the cost of carrying out programs, services, and activi-
15 ties under this title. The Secretary may, in accordance
16 with such regulations as he shall prescribe, approve
17 assistance in excess of such percentage if he determines
18 that such action is required to provide adequately for the
19 child and family service needs of economically disadvan-
20 taged children.

21 (2) The Secretary shall pay an amount equal to 100
22 per centum of the costs of providing child and family
23 service programs for children of migrant agricultural
24 workers under this title.

25 (3) The Secretary shall pay an amount equal to 100
26 per centum of the costs of providing child and family

1 service programs for children in Indian tribal organiza-
2 tions under this title.

3 (c) The non-Federal share of the costs of programs
4 assisted under this title may be provided through public or
5 private funds and may be in the form of cash, goods, services,
6 or facilities (or portions thereof that are used for program
7 purposes), reasonably evaluated, or union or employer con-
8 tributions. Fees collected for services shall not be used for the
9 non-Federal share, but shall be used by the prime sponsor to
10 improve and expand programs under the comprehensive child
11 development and family service plan.

12 (d) If, with respect to any fiscal year, a prime sponsor
13 or project applicant provides non-Federal contributions or
14 any program, service, or activity exceeding its requirements,
15 such excess may be applied toward meeting the requirements,
16 for such contributions for the subsequent fiscal year under
17 this title.

18 (e) No State or unit of general local government shall
19 reduce its expenditures for child development or child care
20 programs by reason of assistance under this title.

21 TITLE II—STANDARDS AND EVALUATIONS

22 FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR CHILD CARE

23 SEC. 201. (a) (1) Within six months after the enact-
24 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall, after consultation with
25 other Federal agencies and with the approval of the commit-

tee established pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, promulgate a common set of program standards which shall be applicable to all programs providing child care services under this or any other Federal Act, to be known as the Federal Standards for Child Care.

(2) Such standards shall replace but shall be consistent with the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements as approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Labor on September 23, 1968. The 1968 requirements will continue to apply to all applicable programs until program standards required by subsection (a) are promulgated.

(3) Not less than sixty days prior to implementation of program standards pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the Secretary shall submit such proposed program standards to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives. Upon majority vote of either committee within such sixty days disapproving such proposed program standards, such standards shall not take effect.

(b) The Secretary shall establish policies and procedures, in accordance with regulations which he shall prescribe, to assure that all programs and projects assisted under this Act address, on a continuing basis, the individual needs

1 of and the appropriateness of child development and family
2 service for the very young and other children served—

3 (1) any program or project providing care outside
4 the home for very young children shall be reviewed and
5 evaluated periodically and frequently by the Secretary,
6 to insure that it meets the highest standards of quality;
7 and the Secretary may reserve such funds as he deems
8 necessary from funds available under this Act for the
9 purpose of evaluation, by appropriate persons, of pro-
10 grams under this Act in order to insure compliance with
11 subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

12 (2) no program or project described in clause (1)
13 of this subsection shall be approved for assistance under
14 this Act unless it is specifically authorized and approved
15 by the Secretary.

16 (c) (1) Upon determination that a prime sponsor or
17 project is in violation of one or more of the provisions of
18 this section, the Secretary shall give immediate public notice
19 of such determination to such prime sponsor or project and,
20 if such violation or violations have not been corrected, shall
21 commence action within ninety days of such determination
22 to withhold funds under section 204.

23 (2) Upon determination that a project is in violation
24 of one or more of the provisions of this section, the prime

1 sponsor shall give immediate notice of such determination
2 to such project and, if such violation or violations have not
3 been corrected, shall commence action within ninety days
4 of such determination to withhold funds under section 204.

5 (c) The Secretary shall, within sixty days after enact-
6 ment of this Act, appoint a Special Committee on Federal
7 Standards for Child Care, which shall include parents of
8 children enrolled in Headstart and child care programs,
9 representatives of public and private agencies and organiza-
10 tions administering such programs, specialists, and other
11 public and private providers of child and family services,
12 individuals engaged in licensing activities, and others in-
13 terested in services for children. Not less than one-half of
14 the membership of the committee shall consist of parents of
15 children participating in programs conducted under title I
16 of this Act and part A of the Headstart-Follow Through
17 Act and title IV-A of the Social Security Act, or other
18 public programs providing child and family services. Such
19 committee shall participate in the development of Federal
20 Standards for child care and modifications thereof as pro-
21 vided in subsection (a).

22 (d) In no event shall any prime sponsor or program
23 or project receiving assistance under this Act reduce the
24 quality of services provided under this Act below the stand-
25 ards established in this section.

1 DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM CODE FOR FACILITIES

2 SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary shall, within sixty days
3 after the date of enactment of this Act, appoint a special
4 committee to develop a uniform minimum code for facilities,
5 to be used in licensing child and family services facilities.
6 Such standards shall deal principally with these matters essen-
7 tial to the health, safety, and physical comfort of the children
8 and the relationship of such matters to the Federal Stand-
9 ards for child care developed under section 201.

10 (b) The special committee appointed under this section
11 shall include parents of children enrolled in comprehensive
12 child services programs and representatives of State and local
13 licensing agencies, public health officials, fire prevention offi-
14 cials, the construction industry and unions, public and pri-
15 vate agencies or organizations administering comprehensive
16 child services programs, and national agencies or organiza-
17 tions interested in services for children. Not less than one-
18 half of the membership of the committee shall consist of par-
19 ents of children enrolled in programs conducted under this
20 title, part A of the Headstart-Follow Through Act, and
21 title IV of the Social Security Act.

22 (c) Within six months of its appointment, the special
23 committee shall complete a proposed uniform code and shall
24 hold public hearings on the proposed code prior to submitting
25 its final recommendation to the Secretary for his approval.

1 (d) The Secretary must approve the code as a whole or
2 secure the concurrence of the special committee to changes
3 therein, and, upon approval, such standards shall be appli-
4 cable to all facilities receiving Federal financial assistance
5 under this Act or in which programs receiving such Federal
6 financial assistance are operated; and the Secretary shall also
7 distribute such standards and urge their adoption by States
8 and local governments. The Secretary may from time to time
9 modify the uniform code for facilities in accordance with
10 the procedures described in subsections (a) through (d).

11 PROGRAM MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

12 SEC. 203. The Secretary shall provide, through the Office
13 of Child and Family Services, for regular and periodic mon-
14 itoring of programs under this Act to assure compliance with
15 the child care standards and other requirements of this Act,
16 and shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of
17 sufficient trained staff in such office to accomplish the purpose
18 of this section.

19 WITHHOLDING OF GRANTS

20 SEC. 204. Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable no-
21 tice and opportunity for a hearing to any prime sponsor, or
22 project applicant, finds—

23 (1) that there has been a failure to comply sub-
24 stantially with any requirement set forth in the plan

1 of any such prime sponsor approved under section 106;

2 or

3 (2) that there has been a failure to comply with
4 applicable standards pursuant to section 201; or

5 (3) that there has been a failure to comply substan-
6 tially with any requirement set forth in the application
7 of any such project applicant approved pursuant to
8 section 107; or

9 (4) that in the operation of any plan, program,
10 or project carried out by any such prime sponsor, or
11 project applicant or other recipient of financial assist-
12 ance under this Act there is a failure to comply sub-
13 stantially with any applicable provision of this Act or
14 regulation promulgated thereunder;

15 the Secretary shall notify such prime sponsor, project appli-
16 cant, or other recipient of his findings and that no further
17 payments may be made to such sponsor, project applicant,
18 or other recipient under this Act (or in the Secretary's
19 discretion that any such prime sponsor shall not make further
20 payments under this Act to specified project applicants
21 affected by the failure) until he is satisfied that there is no
22 longer any such failure to comply, or that the noncompliance
23 will be promptly corrected. The Secretary may authorize
24 the continuation of payments with respect to any project

1 assisted under this Act which is being carried out pursuant
2 to such plan or application and which is not involved in any
3 noncompliance.

4 EVALUATION

5 SEC. 205. (a) The Secretary shall make an evaluation
6 of Federal involvement in child and family services, which
7 shall include—

8 (1) enumeration and description of all Federal
9 activities which affect child and family service programs;

10 (2) analysis of expenditures of Federal funds for
11 such activities and services;

12 (3) determination of the effectiveness of such ac-
13 tivities and services;

14 (4) the extent to which preschool, minority group,
15 and economically disadvantaged children and their par-
16 ents have participated in programs under this Act; and

17 (5) such recommendations to Congress as the Sec-
18 retary may deem appropriate.

19 (b) The results of the evaluation required by subsec-
20 tion (a) of this section shall be reported to Congress not
21 later than two years after enactment of this Act.

22 (c) The Secretary shall establish such procedures as
23 may be necessary to conduct an annual evaluation of Federal
24 involvement in child and family services programs, and
25 shall report the results to each such evaluation to Congress.

1 (d) Prime sponsors and project applicants assisted
2 under this Act and departments and agencies of the Federal
3 Government shall, upon request by the Secretary or the
4 Comptroller General of the United States make available,
5 consistent with other provisions of law, such information as
6 the Secretary determines is necessary for purposes of making
7 the evaluation required under subsection (c) of this section,
8 or the Comptroller General determines is necessary for an
9 independent evaluation.

10 (e) The Secretary may enter into contracts with public
11 or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or individuals to
12 carry out the provisions of this section.

13 (f) The Secretary shall reserve for the purposes of this
14 section not less than 1 per centum, but not more than 2 per
15 centum, of the amounts available under section 3 (b) of this
16 Act for any fiscal year.

17 TITLE III—FACILITIES AND RESEARCH FOR
18 CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS
19 MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR COMPREHENSIVE CHILD
20 SERVICES FACILITIES

21 SEC. 301. (a) It is the purpose of this section to assist
22 and encourage the provision of urgently needed facilities for
23 child care and comprehensive child services programs.

24 (b) For the purpose of this section—

25 (1) The term “child and family services facility”

1 means a facility of a public or private profit or non-
2 profit agency or organization, licensed or regulated by
3 the State (or, if there is no State law providing for
4 such licensing and regulation by the State, by the
5 municipality or other political subdivision in which
6 the facility is located), for the provision of comprehen-
7 sive child services programs.

8 (2) The terms “mortgage”, “mortgagor”, “mort-
9 gagee”, “maturity date”, and “State” shall have the
10 meanings respectively set forth in section 207 of the
11 National Housing Act.

12 (c) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
13 (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized to
14 insure any mortgage (including advances on such mortgage
15 during construction) in accordance with the provisions of
16 this section upon such terms and conditions as he may pre-
17 scribe and make commitments for insurance of such mort-
18 gage prior to the date of its execution or disbursement
19 thereon.

20 (d) In order to carry out the purpose of this section,
21 the Secretary is authorized to insure any mortgage which
22 covers a new child and family services facility, including
23 equipment to be used in its operation, subject to the following
24 conditions.

1 (1) The mortgage shall be executed by a mortgagor,
2 approved by the Secretary, who shall demonstrate ability
3 successfully to operate one or more child care or child and
4 family services programs. The Secretary may in his discre-
5 tion require any such mortgagor to be regulated or restricted
6 as to minimum charges and methods of financing, and, in ad-
7 dition thereto, if the mortgagor is a corporate entity, as to
8 capital structure and rate of return. As an aid to the regula-
9 tion or restriction of any mortgagor with respect to any of
10 the foregoing matters, the Secretary may make such con-
11 tracts with and acquire for not to exceed \$100 such stock or
12 interest in such mortgagor as he may deem necessary. Any
13 stock or interest so purchased shall be paid for out of the
14 Child and Family Services Facility Insurance Fund, and
15 shall be redeemed by the mortgagor at par upon the termina-
16 tion of all obligations of the Secretary under the insurance.

17 (2) The mortgagor shall involve a principal obligation
18 in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 and not to exceed 90
19 per centum of the estimated replacement cost of the property
20 or project (including equipment replacement cost of the
21 property or project, including equipment to be used in the
22 operation of the facility) when the proposed improvements
23 are completed and the equipment is installed.

24 (3) The mortgage shall—

1 (A) provide for complete amortization by periodic
2 payments within such terms as the Secretary shall pre-
3 scribe, and

4 (B) bear interest (exclusive of premium charges
5 for insurance and service charges, if any) at not to
6 exceed such per centum per annum on the principal
7 obligation outstanding at any time as the Secretary finds
8 necessary to meet the mortgage market.

9 (4) The Secretary shall not insure any mortgage under
10 this section unless he has determined that the comprehensive
11 child services facility to be covered by the mortgage will be
12 in compliance with the Uniform Code for Facilities approved
13 by the Secretary pursuant to section 202 of this Act.

14 (5) The Secretary shall not insure any mortgage under
15 this section unless he determines the facility is consistent
16 with and will not hinder the program of child and family
17 services under title I of this Act.

18 (e) The Secretary shall fix and collect premium charges
19 for the insurance of mortgages under this section which shall
20 be payable annually in advance by the mortgagee, either
21 in cash or in debentures of the Child and Family Services
22 Facility Insurance Fund (established by subsection (h))
23 issued at par plus accrued interest. In the case of any mort-
24 gage such charge shall be not less than an amount equivalent
25 to one-fourth of 1 per centum per annum nor more than an

1 amount equivalent to 1 per centum per annum of the amount
2 of the principal obligation of the mortgage outstanding at
3 any one time, without taking into account delinquent pay-
4 ments or prepayments. In addition to the premium charge
5 herein provided for, the Secretary is authorized to charge
6 and collect such amounts as he may deem reasonable for
7 the appraisal of a property or project during construction;
8 but such charges for appraisal and inspection shall not aggre-
9 gate more than 1 per centum of the original principal fee
10 amount of the mortgage.

11 (f) The Secretary may consent to the release of a part
12 or parts of the mortgaged property or project from the lien
13 of any mortgage insured under this section upon such terms
14 and conditions as he may prescribe.

15 (g) (1) The Secretary shall have the same functions,
16 powers, and duties (insofar as applicable) with respect to
17 the insurance of mortgages under this section as the Secretary
18 of Housing and Urban Development has with respect to the
19 insurance of mortgages under title II of the National
20 Housing Act.

21 (2) The provisions of subsections (c), (g), (h), (i),
22 (j), (k), (l), and (n) of section 207 of the National
23 Housing Act shall apply to mortgages insured under this
24 section; except that, for purposes of their application with
25 respect to such mortgages, all references in such provisions

1 to the General Insurance Fund shall be deemed to refer
2 to the Child and Family Services Facility Insurance Fund,
3 and all references in such provisions to "Secretary" shall be
4 deemed to refer to the Secretary of Health, Education, and
5 Welfare.

6 (h) (1) There is hereby created a Child and Family
7 Services Facility Insurance Fund (hereinafter referred to as
8 the "fund") which shall be used by the Secretary as a
9 revolving fund for carrying out all the insurance provisions
10 of this section. All mortgages insured under this section shall
11 be insured under and by the obligation of the fund.

12 (2) The general expenses of the operations of the
13 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to
14 mortgages insured under this section may be charged to the
15 fund.

16 (3) Moneys in the fund not needed for the current
17 operations of the Department of Health, Education, and
18 Welfare with respect to mortgages insured under this
19 section shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United
20 States to the credit of the fund, or invested in bonds or
21 other obligations of, or in bonds or other obligations guaran-
22 teed as to principal and interest by, the United States.
23 The Secretary may, with the approval of the Secretary of
24 the Treasury, purchase in the open market debentures issued
25 as obligations of the fund. Such purchases shall be made at

1 a price which will provide an investment yield of not less
2 than the yield obtainable from other investments authorized
3 by this section. Debentures so purchased shall be canceled
4 and not reissued.

5 (4) Premium charges, adjusted premium charges, and
6 appraisal and other fees received on account of the insur-
7 ance of any mortgage under this section, the receipts derived
8 from property covered by such mortgages and from any
9 claims, debts, contracts, property, and security assigned to
10 the Secretary in connection therewith, and all earnings on
11 the assets of the fund, shall be credited to the fund. The
12 principal of, and interest paid and to be paid on, debentures
13 which are the obligation of the fund, cash insurance pay-
14 ments and adjustments, and expenses incurred in the han-
15 dling, management, renovation, and disposal of proper-
16 ties acquired, in connection with mortgages insured under
17 this section, shall be charged to the fund.

18 (5) There are authorized to be appropriated to provide
19 initial capital for the fund, and to assure the soundness of
20 the fund thereafter, such sums as may be necessary.

21 RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATIONS

22 SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary is authorized to carry out
23 a program of research and demonstration projects, which
24 shall include but not be limited to—

25 (1) research to develop techniques to measure and

1 evaluate child and family services, and to develop stand-
2 ards to evaluate professional and paraprofessional child
3 and family service personnel;

4 (2) research to test preschool programs emphasizing
5 reading and reading readiness;

6 (3) preventive medicine and techniques and tech-
7 nology, including multiphasic screening and testing, to
8 improve the early diagnosis and treatment of diseases
9 and learning disabilities of pre-school children;

10 (4) research to test alternative methods of provid-
11 ing child and family service;

12 (5) evaluation of research findings and the develop-
13 ment of these findings and the effective application
14 thereof;

15 (6) dissemination and application of research and
16 development efforts and demonstration projects to child
17 and family service and related programs and early child-
18 hood education, using regional demonstration centers
19 and advisory services where feasible;

20 (7) production of informational systems and other
21 resources necessary to support the activities authorized
22 by this Act;

23 (8) developing methods of determining the needs
24 of individual children in particular areas such as educa-
25 tion, nutrition, and medical services, so as to permit the

1 modification of programs to fit the needs of individual
2 children; and

3 (9) a study of the need on a nationwide basis for
4 child and family services programs and of the resources,
5 including personnel, which are available to meet this
6 need.

7 (b) In order to carry out the program provided for
8 in this section, the Secretary is authorized to make grants
9 to or enter into contracts or other arrangements with pub-
10 lic or private agencies (including other Government agen-
11 cies), organizations, institutions, and individuals.

12 (c) (1) The Secretary shall coordinate, through the
13 Office of Child and Family Services established under section
14 101 (a), all child and family services research, training, and
15 development efforts conducted within the Department of
16 Health, Education, and Welfare and, to the extent feasible,
17 by other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

18 (2) Funds available to any Federal department or
19 agency for the purposes of this title shall be available for
20 transfer, with the approval of the head of the department
21 or agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Secretary for
22 such use as is consistent with the purposes for which such
23 funds were provided, and the funds so transferred shall be
24 expendable by the Secretary through the Office of Child and

1 Family Services established under section 101 (a), for the
2 purposes for which the transfer was made.

3 (d) The Secretary shall conduct special demonstration,
4 and model programs, which demonstration, and model pro-
5 grams shall be subject to the fullest extent practicable to each
6 of the requirements with respect to project applications
7 under section 107.

8 (e) The Secretary shall report to Congress not later
9 than September 1, 1976, summarizing his activities and
10 accomplishments under this section during the preceding
11 fiscal year and the grants, contracts, or other arrangements
12 entered into and making such recommendations (including
13 recommendations for legislation) as he may deem
14 appropriate.

15 TITLE IV—TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR CHILD
16 AND FAMILY SERVICES

17 TRAINING

18 SEC. 401. Congress recognizes that one of the major bar-
19 riers hindering the development of quality child services
20 at the present time is the lack of sufficiently trained and pre-
21 pared professional and paraprofessional staff; and the con-
22 tinued entry of mothers of young children into full-time
23 employment outside the home, will, in the future, place an
24 intolerable strain on the already limited numbers of per-

1 personnel qualified for work in early childhood programs; that
2 the development of quality programs depends, therefore, on
3 the availability of trained personnel in far greater numbers
4 than present training programs can respond to; and finally,
5 that parents can be helped effectively to use child service
6 methods with their own children that will lessen or prevent
7 the need for compensatory education programs for older
8 children.

9 SEC. 402. It is the purpose of this title to respond to the
10 demonstrated need for child services personnel in the 1970's;
11 by stimulating the development of sufficient training and
12 educational programs in every State and region of the United
13 States to assure an adequate supply of personnel to meet
14 staffing requirements.

15 SEC. 403. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Wel-
16 fare is authorized to make grants to or enter into contracts
17 with institutions of higher education, State and local agen-
18 cies, State and local educational agencies, private organiza-
19 tions and agencies engaged in teacher training, teacher
20 training institutions, national child care organizations, and
21 producers of television programing, for the purpose of estab-
22 lishing, developing, or upgrading early childhood personnel
23 training programs which shall include, but shall not be
24 limited to, the development of programs to—

1 (A) provide postgraduate level training for teach-
2 ers of professional and paraprofessional early childhood
3 personnel and for teachers of teachers of such personnel;

4 (B) attract and recruit personnel, both male and
5 female, including students and older Americans, to train-
6 ing for and subsequent employment in child care
7 programs;

8 (C) retrain personnel prepared for and/or experi-
9 enced in education at levels other than early childhood
10 so as to enable them to function effectively in early
11 childhood programs;

12 (D) provide preservice and inservice training of
13 professional and paraprofessional personnel for teaching,
14 management and supervisory, and administrative posts
15 in early childhood programs, including the training and
16 certification of Child Development Associates;

17 (E) help parents and high school students under-
18 stand and practice sound child care techniques;

19 (F) develop educational television programs and
20 other materials for training early childhood personnel,
21 parents, and high school students;

22 (G) develop and refine certification criteria and
23 techniques for professional and paraprofessional early
24 childhood personnel.

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1 its equivalent (as so determined by regulations) of service as
 2 a full-time teacher in public or private nonprofit comprehen-
 3 sive child services programs or in any such programs oper-
 4 ating under authority of title I of the Child and Family
 5 Services Act, and (D) ”.

6 SEC. 407. The Secretary of Health, Education, and
 7 Welfare, is authorized to award grants to individuals em-
 8 ployed in comprehensive child services programs operating
 9 under the authority of title I of this Act and to such programs
 10 for the purposes of meeting the costs of ongoing inservice
 11 training for professional and nonprofessional personnel, in-
 12 cluding volunteers, to be conducted by an agency carrying
 13 on a child and family services program by a community or
 14 higher education institution, or by a combination thereof.

15 SEC. 408. There is authorized to be appropriated for
 16 the purposes of section 403 the sum of \$5,000,000 for the
 17 fiscal year 1976 and for each succeeding fiscal year.

18 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 DEFINITIONS

20 SEC. 501. As used in this Act, the term—

21 (1) “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health,
 22 Education, and Welfare;

23 (2) “State” means the several States and the Dis-
 24 trict of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa,

1 the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pa-
2 cific Islands;

3 (3) "child and family service programs" means
4 programs on a full-day or part-day basis which provide
5 or arrange for the provision of the educational, nutri-
6 tional, health, and other services needed to provide the
7 opportunity for children to attain their full potential,
8 including services to other family members;

9 (4) "children" means individuals who have not
10 attained the age of fifteen;

11 (5) "economically disadvantaged children" means
12 any children of a family having an annual income below
13 the lower living standard budget (adjusted for regional
14 and metropolitan, urban, and rural differences, and
15 family size), as determined annually by the Bureau of
16 Labor Statistics at the Department of Labor;

17 (6) "handicapped children" includes mentally re-
18 tardated, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually
19 handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled,
20 or other health impaired children who by reason thereof
21 require special education and related services;

22 (7) "program" includes any program, service, or
23 activity, which is conducted full- or part-time in the
24 home, in schools, or in child care facilities;

1 (8) “parent” means any person who has primary
2 day-to-day responsibility for any child;

3 (9) “single parent” means any person who has
4 sole day-to-day responsibility for any child;

5 (10) “working mother” means any mother who
6 needs child or family service in order to undertake or
7 continue full- or part-time employment, training, or edu-
8 cation outside the home;

9 (11) “minority group” includes, but is not limited
10 to, persons who are Negro, American Indian, Spanish-
11 surnamed American, Portuguese, or Oriental, and, as de-
12 termined by the Secretary, children who are from en-
13 vironments in which a dominant language is other than
14 English and who, as a result of language barriers, may
15 need special assistance, and, for the purpose of this para-
16 graph, “Spanish-surnamed Americans” includes, but is
17 not limited to, persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban,
18 or Spanish origin or ancestry;

19 (12) “bilingual” includes, but is not limited to per-
20 sons who are Spanish-surnamed Americans, American
21 Indian, Oriental, Portuguese, or others who have learned
22 during childhood to speak the language of the minority
23 group of which they are members and who, as a result
24 of language barriers, may need special assistance;

25 (13) “local educational agency” means any such

1 agency as defined in section 801 (f) of the Elementary
2 and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

3 (14) "unit of general local government" means any
4 political subdivision of a State having general govern-
5 mental powers.

6 NUTRITION SERVICES

7 SEC. 502. In accordance with the purposes of this title,
8 the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall es-
9 tablish procedures to assure that adequate nutrition services
10 will be provided in child and family services programs under
11 this Act. Such services shall make use of the special food
12 service program for children as defined under section 13 of
13 the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act
14 of 1966, to the fullest extent appropriate and consistent with
15 the provisions of such Acts.

16 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 503. (a) The Secretary shall not provide financial
18 assistance for any program under this Act unless the grant,
19 contract, or agreement with respect to such program spe-
20 cifically provides that no person with responsibilities in
21 the operation of such program will discriminate with respect
22 to any program, program participant, or any applicant for
23 participation in such program because of race, creed, color,
24 national origin, sex, political affiliation or beliefs.

25 (b) No person in the United States shall on the ground

1 of sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the bene-
2 fits of, be subjected to discrimination under, or be denied
3 employment in connection with, any program or activity
4 receiving assistance under this Act. The Secretary shall en-
5 force the provisions of the preceding sentence in accordance
6 with section 602 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Section
7 603 of such Act shall apply with respect to any action
8 taken by the Secretary to enforce such sentence. This sec-
9 tion shall not be construed as affecting any other legal
10 remedy that a person may have if that person is excluded
11 from participation in, denied the benefits of, subjected to
12 discrimination under, or denied employment in connection
13 with, any program or activity receiving assistance under
14 this Act.

15 (c) The Secretary may make such grants, contracts, or
16 agreements, establish such procedures, policies, rules, and
17 regulations and make such payments in installments and in
18 advance or by way of reimbursement, or otherwise allocate
19 or expend funds made available under this Act, as he may
20 deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, in-
21 cluding necessary adjustments in payments on account of
22 overpayments or underpayments. Subject to the provisions
23 of section 504, the Secretary may also withhold funds other-
24 wise payable under this Act in order to recover any amounts

1 expended in the current or immediately prior fiscal year in
2 violation of any provision of this Act on any term or con-
3 dition of assistance under this Act.

4 (d) The Secretary shall not provide financial assistance
5 for any program, service, or activity under this Act unless
6 he determines that persons employed thereunder, other
7 than persons who serve without compensation, shall be paid
8 wages which shall not be lower than whichever is the
9 highest of—

10 (1) the minimum wage which would be applicable
11 to the employee under the Fair Labor Standards Act
12 of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206), if section 6 (a) (1) of such
13 Act applied to the participant and if he were not exempt
14 under section 13 thereof;

15 (2) the State or local minimum wage for the most
16 nearly comparable covered employment; or

17 (3) the prevailing rates of pay for persons employed
18 in similar occupations by the same employer.

19 (e) The Secretary shall not provide financial assistance
20 for any program under this Act unless he determines that
21 no funds will be used for and no person will be employed
22 under the program in the construction, operation, or main-
23 tenance of so much of any facility as is for use for sectarian
24 instruction or as a place for religious worship.

1 SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS AND PROTECTIONS

2 SEC. 504. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed
3 or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp
4 the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or
5 guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional,
6 physical, or other development of their children. Nor shall
7 any section of this Act be construed or applied in such a
8 manner as to permit any invasion of privacy otherwise pro-
9 tected by law, or to abridge any legal remedies for any
10 such invasion which are otherwise provided by law.

11 (b) The Secretary is directed to establish appropriate
12 procedures to insure that no child shall be the subject of any
13 research or experimentation under this Act unless the parent
14 or guardian of such child informed of such research or
15 experimentation and is given an opportunity as a right to
16 except such child therefrom.

17 (c) A child participating in a program assisted under
18 this Act shall not undergo medical or psychological exami-
19 nation, experimentation or research, immunization (except
20 to the extent necessary to protect the public from epidemics
21 of contagious diseases or in the case of medical emergencies
22 where parental consent cannot be readily obtained), or
23 treatment without the written permission of his parent or
24 guardian based upon full understanding of the procedures and
25 possible consequences.

1 PUBLIC INFORMATION

2 SEC. 505. Applications for designation as prime spon-
3 sors, comprehensive child development plans, project appli-
4 cations, and all written material pertaining thereto shall be
5 made readily available without charge to the public by the
6 prime sponsor, the applicant, and the Secretary.

7 COORDINATION WITH EXISTING AUTHORITY

8 SEC. 506. (a) After consultation with the head of any
9 agency of the Federal Government immediately responsible
10 for providing Federal assistance for child and family services,
11 and related programs, including title I of the Elementary and
12 Secondary Education Act of 1965, part B of the Headstart-
13 Follow Through Act, title VII of the Housing and Urban
14 Development Act of 1966, title I of the Demonstration
15 Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, and
16 titles IV and VI of the Social Security Act, the Secretary
17 of Health, Education, and Welfare shall establish regulations
18 to assure the coordination of all such programs with the
19 programs assisted under this Act.

20 (b) The day care services furnished as a part of the
21 child care services furnished under a State plan approved
22 under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, or as a
23 part of the child welfare services furnished under a State
24 plan developed as provided in part B of such title, shall be
25 day care services made available under title I of this Act,

1 and such services shall be deemed to meet the requirements
2 of section 422 (a) (1) (C) of the Social Security Act. The
3 Secretary shall prescribe such regulations and make such
4 arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to insure
5 that suitable child and family services programs under this
6 Act are available for children receiving aid or services under
7 State plans approved under part A of title IV of the Social
8 Security Act and State plans developed as provided in part
9 B of such title to the extent that such programs are required
10 for the administration of such plans and the achievement of
11 their objectives, and that there is effective coordination be-
12 tween the comprehensive child services programs under this
13 Act and the programs of aid and services under such title
14 IV.

15 (c) (1) Section 203 (j) (1) of the Federal Property
16 and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by
17 striking out "or civil defense" and inserting in lieu thereof
18 "civil defense, or the operation of child care facilities".

19 (2) Section 203 (j) (3) of such Act is amended—

20 (A) by striking out, in the first sentence, "or public
21 health" and inserting in lieu thereof "public health, or
22 the operation of child care facilities";

23 (B) by inserting after "handicapped," in clause
24 (A) and clause (B) of the first sentence the following:
25 "child care facilities"; and

1 (C) by inserting after "public health purposes" and
2 the second sentence, the following: ", or for the opera-
3 tion of child care facilities,"

4 ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS

5 SEC. 507. In carrying out the purposes and provisions
6 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to accept and use
7 funds appropriated to carry out other provisions of Federal
8 law if such funds are used for the purposes for which they
9 are specifically authorized and appropriated.

ANONYMOUS FLYER ATTACKING CHILD AND FAMILY
SERVICES BILL

RAISING CHILDREN--GOVERNMENT'S OR PARENT'S RIGHT?

There is before Congress legislation known as the Child & Family Service Act of 1975 " (Senate: S626 & House: HR2966). If passed it would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the Government.

CHILD ADVOCACY CLAUSE

In the Congressional Record we read: "If, in the judgement of those who are in charge of such a program (the State by way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a "specialist" appointed by the government) would enter the home and direct the education, even with the home. And, if the parent would object, the authority in the home would, De Facto, be transferred to these advocated."

CHARTER OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

is becoming a part of this Child Development Act. Following are four of the several items proposed in this charter. They can be found on page 44138 of the Congressional Record.

(1) "All Children have the right of protection from, and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds." (Note: In other words, never punish your child because he may come back to you with a civil suit.)

(2) "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." The question was asked, by way of example, what do you mean by the fact "excessive claim", and the example was given, "If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it."

(3) "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination." That means that you have no right to insist on taking them to church, if they do not wish to go. That also means they have the freedom to insist that they be taught nothing, or any ideas, about God.

(4) "Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals." This speaks for itself.

This piece of legislation was vetoed in 1971, but it is back on the floor of Congress and now has the votes to pass. It is our obligation to tell our legislators: Senators Bayh and Hartke & our U.S. Representatives what we think of this legislation. Only our complaints can change their minds. They take your vote seriously. Take the trouble to write or suffer the consequences of your silence.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT TAKE AWAY YOUR CHILDREN?

Comprehensive child development, the SOVIET-style system of communal child rearing which almost became law in this country in 1971 is once again being pushed through Congress. The current bills HR.2966 (House of Representatives) and S626 (Senate), are virtually identical to the original act passed in 1971, but fortunately vetoed by the then president, Nixon. Now it is known as the CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES ACT of 1975 and any changes are merely cosmetic.

In vetoing the original bill which would have removed children from their parent's instruction shortly after birth, Mr. Nixon said that it would weaken the American family by committing "the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family oriented approach."

We are in serious danger of "Sovietizing" the education of our children if we let the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 pass. Those who support this Act in the Congress are convinced that it will "sail through the House."

According to the Congressional Record, the intent of this bill is for the government to be responsible "...for the nutritional interests of your child, for all psychological interests of your child."

The following excerpts are taken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: "WHAT IS AT ISSUE IS WHETHER THE PARENT SHALL CONTINUE TO HAVE THE RIGHT TO FORM THE CHARACTER OF THE CHILDREN OR WHETHER THE STATE, WITH ALL ITS POWER & MAGNITUDE, SHALL BE GIVEN THE DECISIVE TOOLS AND TECHNIQUE FOR FORMING THE YOUNG LIVES OF THE CHILDREN OF THIS COUNTRY."

"AS A MATTER OF THE CHILD'S RIGHT, THE GOVERNMENT SHALL EXERT CONTROL OVER THE FAMILY BECAUSE WE HAVE RECOGNIZED THAT THE CHILD IS NOT THE CARE OF THE PARENTS BUT THE CARE OF THE STATE. WE RECOGNIZE FURTHER THAT NOT PARENTAL, BUT COMMUNAL FORMS OF UP-BRINGING HAVE AN UNQUESTIONABLE SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER FORMS. FURTHERMORE, THERE IS SERIOUS QUESTION THAT MAYBE WE CANNOT ENTRUST THE FAMILY TO PREPARE YOUNG CHILDREN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THIS NEW KIND OF WORLD WHICH IS EMERGING."

This all smacks of Communism. This is what in fact has been and is being done in Soviet Russia. This is what can become the law of our land, if the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 is passed by the Congress. We elected this Congress, but do we know what they are attempting to do to our freedoms and our rights?

Newsweek

SELECTED ARTICLES AND OTHER
RELEVANT MATERIALS

April 5, 1976 / 75 cents

Newsweek

Child-Care Scare

The letters conjure up images of government agents breaking into American homes and wrenching the children from their mothers' breasts. "God gave the responsibility of raising children to the parents not the state," writes a Peabody, Kans., couple. "If a child would not learn respect and obedience for his parents whom he can see, how can he learn respect and obedience for a faceless state?" A woman in Powell, Tenn., is even more incensed: "To take away parents' authority over their own children is not freedom; neither is it the American way. It's Communist. My mother and father whipped me and made me go to church and I feel I'm a better person for it." Concludes a woman from Liberty, Miss.: "It's the most disgusting and revolting piece of legislation that I have ever read."

The object of all this outrage is the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, a child-care bill that has no chance to be passed this year but that—like abortion, busing and the Equal Rights Amendment—is the latest social issue to churn up a storm of emotional and often misinformed protest. Prompted by an anonymous flyer that claims the bill would give the government, rather than the family,

control of child development, an apparently well-organized campaign is flooding Washington with hysterical mail. "It started down in Oklahoma and Texas, then it came north like the hoof-and-mouth disease," says Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale who co-sponsored the bill with Rep. John Brademas of Indiana. "This is my first massive experience with the 'big lie' and it's not much fun." Mondale had to hire two extra staffers to answer between 2,000 and 6,000 child-care letters a day. No one in Washington seems to know just who is putting out the pamphlet, although it appears to have circulated on many fundamentalist church bulletin boards and by hand around neighborhoods.

Cost: The legislation would provide Federal funds for day-care services as well as for other recreational, educational and health programs including prenatal care—at an estimated cost to the taxpayer of \$1.9 billion for the first three years. Participation in any program would be voluntary, and parents would compose one-half of the membership of local councils that would set policy for the program. The bill specifically states that "nothing in this act shall alter or interfere in any way with the rights and responsibilities of parents."

In the eyes of the pamphlet-writers,

however, the bill looms as a monster of government paternalism. The pamphlet vaguely quotes the Congressional Record as saying that the government must "exert control over the family" because "communal forms of upbringing" are best; no such statements have yet been found in the Record. The scare literature also suggests that the bill would give children legal rights to sue their parents over their upbringing; the quotes here turn out to come from a British document wholly unconnected with the bill.

"It's so extreme that it's embarrassing to argue on that level," says Noreen Connell, executive vice president of the New York Chapter of the National Organization for Women, but that same disregard for fanatical anti-ERA claims led to the amendment's defeat in some states. Even serious opponents of the child-care legislation, who argue that the bill would create an uncontrollable bureaucracy dominated by social planners and that there is no need for Federal involvement in such programs, find the spurious flyer damaging to their cause. But no one denies that the fantasies have fueled concern for the future of the bill—now more controversial than ever.

—LINDA BIRD FRANCKE with DIANE CAMPER
in Washington, D.C.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.



MARCH 22, 1976

SOMEBODY OUT THERE HATES DAY CARE... AND KNOWS JUST HOW TO MOBILIZE THE PUBLIC WITH AN ANONYMOUS SMEAR CAMPAIGN

by Judith Miller
Washington, D.C.

A curious and mysterious phenomenon has been occurring on Capitol Hill. A number of Congressmen and Senators have been inundated with angry letters denouncing a day-care bill that has no Administration support and faces almost certain veto. Yet many of the letters are hysterical, ad hominem attacks on the bill's supporters, while others are frightened appeals for help. The volume and intensity of feeling suggests a widespread and deep-rooted agony over governmental interference in child-rearing.

Much of the mail has arrived at the offices of the bill's sponsors, Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) and Representative John Brademas (D-Ind.). Senator Mondale's Subcommittee on Children and Youth has been receiving more than 1,100 letters of protest a week and Brademas says that he got more than 450 let-

ters in January—almost all of them hostile to the legislation. "Some members talk about getting 600 or 700 letters on this bill," said Brademas some weeks ago. "That's more mail than you usually get on any other issue in a year."

Doubtless many people view day care as another attempt by the state to meddle in their personal lives. And unquestionably, many see it as an inextricable part of the women's movement, since the chief beneficiaries of day care would be mothers who want to work; it's plausible to assume that the considerable hostility generated by the Equal Rights Amendment is simply being rechanneled into a newer battle here. But according to Mondale and Brademas, there's another—and convincing—explanation for the mail.

The two legislators claim that the letters have been generated by a "vicious smear campaign" being waged by an anonymous group. The group's aim, they believe, is to distort the Child and Family

Services Act—a bill which is only intended to provide federal aid for state and locally run day-care centers and other family services. "The bill is being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service," Senator Mondale said in a recent speech.

At the root of the propaganda campaign against the bill is a single-page, mimeographed flyer issued by an unknown group assailing the legislation, portraying it as a vehicle for "Sovietizing" child development and for making children the wards of the federal government.

The flyer is cleverly put together and obviously designed to exploit anti-government anxiety. It purports to quote a description of the bill from the *Congressional Record*, the official daily chronicle of proceedings in Congress: "If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of such a program," the flyer states (meaning the Senate by way of the Secretary of

Health, Education and Welfare), "parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a specialist appointed by the government) would enter the home and direct education, even within the home. And if the parent would object, the authority of the home would, De Facto, be transferred to those advocated [sic]."

Mondale says that although his office has conducted an exhaustive search of the *Congressional Record*, no one could find such a description of the bill. An earlier version of the measure, the Child Development Act of 1971—vetoed by President Nixon—did contain a provision for a child advocacy program, which would have permitted federal workers to assist poor families in dealings with government agencies and to aid them in their search for health care for their children and other badly needed social services. But the new bill does not contain such a provision. In fact, it specifically prohibits federal activity that would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents

or guardians with respect to moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children."

An even more deceptive passage in the flyer, which is also directly attributed to the *Congressional Record*, claims the Mondale-Brademas bill contains a

"Charter of Children's Rights," ostensibly prepared by a group called the National Council of Civil Liberties. This charter would allegedly give children the right of "protection from and compensation for the consequences of inadequacies in their home and backgrounds" and the

right to make complaints about teachers, parents, and others without fear of reprisals. In addition, the so-called Child's Charter would protect children from "excessive claims" made on them by their parents. "What do you mean by the fact 'excessive claims'?" the flyer

Letters from an Aroused (but Strangely Ill-informed) Citizenry

In his capacity as one of the sponsors of the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) has received these letters—among hundreds of others. We've deleted the names and addresses of the correspondents at his office's request.

Jan. 17, 1976

Dear Senator Brademas,

You must have been brainwashed or are a Communist to sponsor Bill No. S 626 + Bill No. HR 2966.

Do you want *your* children and grandchildren in this vicious program?

Please think over what you have done and vote "No" on these Bills even if you have sponsored them. For the sake of American children—in the name of God vote "No."

Feb. 3, 1976

Mr. Brademas,

You or anyone who would come up with such a bill should be deported to Russia. You *do not* deserve to live in America. And you certainly *do not* deserve to hold office in Washington representing people in these United States. Surely we need to do lots more housecleaning up there to rid the country of people like you.

I pray for an outpouring of God's wrath on you, if you do not begin now to get this bill thrown out of the House + Senate.

May God protect us from men like you.

Feb. 3, 1976

Dear Sirs:

Today I learned with great SHOCK about the House of Representatives HB 2966, and the Senate S 626. Also refer to Congressional record page 44138. Please write back and answer me one simple question. What does the COMMUNALIST DEMOGORGON BUREAUCRATS in Washington think the American people are? The Child that GOD ALMIGHTY has blessed my wife and me with belongs to us, and not a bunch of CUMMUNIST in Washington and the Federal Judges. What does these DEMOGORGONS in Washington see in COMMUNISM? This is nothing but COMMUNISM. You and I both know it. I have believed for a number of years that our own Government would turn the American people over to the COMMUNIST. Now I am SURE of it if this IDIOTIC bill passes. I have learned that this same bill passed BOTH HOUSES in 1971, but thank GOD, president Nixon was man enough to veto it.

If you have a BONE in your back instead of JELLY, please vote against this bill

2/2/76

Dear Congressman Brademas:

Your Bill 2966 is a most damaging bill. Please take time to consider the consequences it entails. I fail to understand what it attempts to accomplish other than a breakdown in family order, increase in delinquency, and a Godless Russian/Chinese type regimentation of young minds.

Please take stock of what you have proposed.

Congressman John Brademas,

I am a 16-year-old Junior at Petal High School. I oppose this bill because it is communistic and it brings down the family unity. I am glad to have my parents to tell me what to do and to take me to church. I am glad to learn about politics. When I have children of my own I hope to be able to raise them the way I have been raised. It is only right for the Parents to be able to tell their children what to do. Children at certain ages does not always know what is best for them.

February 3, 1976

Sir,

What is this world coming to? I am a proud mother of two lovely sons, ages eleven and nine. It infuriates me to think that our leaders have nothing more worthwhile to do than to force laws upon citizens, concerning what they may or may not do about the care of his children. Can't you people see what immorality, neglect, and lack of discipline from parents has already done to some children?

(1-2) I believe children should have the right to protection from any *excessive* claims made on them by authority, especially *outside the home*. We already have sufficient laws to protect children from any inadequacies in their homes.

(3) I believe children should have the right to freedom of (not from) religion or political indoctrination, which may be forced upon them, especially *outside the home*. However, political indoctrination was forced upon them through our schools when freedom of religion was denied them there.

(4) I believe a child should have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parent, and others without fear of reprisals. Outside the home, even adults are sometimes denied this freedom. But how do you plan to eliminate resentment, deviousness, maliciousness, etc. from leaders who practice such obscure tactics? Unless you have a miracle, which would change the inevitable, I believe these problems should be handled in the home, not by communistic authority

asks parenthetically, and answers with another "quote" from the *Record*: "If the mother or father asked the child to take out the garbage and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist upon it."

The flyer asserts that under the charter, children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination. "This means that parents could not insist on children attending Church or Sunday School or Synagogue," the flyer explains. "It also means the parent could be reported to authorities for expressing himself in his own home before his own children regarding politics and religion, if the child reported this to the authorities."

"When I finally saw a copy of the flyer," said a Senate committee aide, "I suddenly understood the quantity and quality of our mail; this is really scare stuff—the kind of material of which 1984 nightmares are made."

Brademas and Mondale, having searched the *Congressional Record*, report that while it does, in fact, contain a reference to such a Children's Charter, the quotes have been lifted completely out of context. The charter was referred to by Senator Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) during the 1971 debate on the earlier version of the child development legislation. Curtis, who opposed the bill, said in a Senate speech, that in Britain some child development advocates had even gone so far as to draft a charter of children's rights. This charter, which has never been a part of the current bill or its predecessor, was proposed in England, not the U.S., by Britain's National Council of Civil Liberties.

The anti-day-care flyer has been widely circulated throughout the country, but judging from the origin of the letters received by members of Congress, its distribution has been widest in the Midwest and the South. And it seems obvious that most of the protests about the legislation are coming from people who have read the flyer. About 80 percent of the letters contain a reference to the flyer; many of the protest letters are accompanied by the flyer itself. Misinformation contained in the sheet has also, apparently, been widely publicized by the electronic media. Recently, Brademas discovered that the new director of a television station in his own Congressional district who assumed that the flyer was factually accurate had broadcast an editorial based upon its assertions.

"What constantly amazes me," says Brademas "is that people will believe such obviously ridiculous charges and allegations, printed on a mimeographed sheet, which no one dares put his signature to. They never seem to question where the information is coming from or the authenticity of the material."

The campaign is especially irritating to Brademas and Mondale since their proposed legislation is designed to reinforce the family unit by providing family services, in addition to child-care services; moreover, their bill specifically bans any infringement or usurpation of individual parent's rights by the federal government.

The bill would authorize \$1.85 billion over the next three years (\$150 million this fiscal year) in federal funds for a variety of child-care and family assistance programs: day-care facilities; at-home care and counseling; health, educational, nutritional, and recreational services; prenatal and other medical care to reduce infant and maternal mortality; and early medical screening to detect handicapping conditions in young children.

The bill's first priority would be to help poor families with children under 6 years of age. For families that earn less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics minimum income level, child-care and family aide services would be free; 65 percent of the bill's funds would be reserved for such families. The remainder of the funds would be used to subsidize state and locally provided services.

The legislation emphasizes that participation is completely voluntary, and that children should not be permitted to receive assistance without a specific request from their guardians or parents. Under the bill, public and/or private groups within states and localities—not the federal government—would be charged with determining appropriate "mixes" of child-care and family aide services. Furthermore, the bill is consciously designed to give parents considerable control over such services: half of the members of the committees which oversee the programs must be parents.

Mondale and Brademas have sought the help of pro-child-care groups to counteract the anti-day-care propaganda campaign. In a recent statement, 16 civic and religious organizations, including the AFL-CIO, PTA, U.S. Catholic Conference, Child Welfare League of America, UAW, and others, signed a statement indicating that the bill, in their view, would support families, not weaken them.

Even those opposed to the bill have deplored the smear campaign. Onalee McGraw, coordinator of the National Coalition for Children (a group closely allied with the American Conservative Union) has said that she is afraid the

anonymous campaign might discredit the efforts of those groups trying to defeat the measure honestly and squarely. "I can't imagine who is behind this campaign," said McGraw. "Our approach has been to put our name and telephone number on everything we do, because we want people to come and debate with us."

No one really knows who is behind the campaign. Richard Fly, a reporter from the *Houston Chronicle*, traced one version of the anonymous flyer through a string of people in Texas, coming finally to a Richard Burson, the retired director of a Bible camp in Kansas. Burson told Fly that he had reprinted about 1,000 copies of the letter and was astonished to see how far they had spread. Further efforts to contact Burson have been unsuccessful, as he is reportedly in an intensive care unit in a Kansas hospital.

One of the ironies of the campaign is that given the political climate in Washington, this badly needed measure stands little chance of becoming law. Through extensive hearings, Mondale and Brademas have offered the grim statistics about the shortage of facilities across the country: there are now from 6- to 7-million single-parent families in the nation; half of all American women with children under the age of 18 are working; six million children under the age of 6 have working mothers, but licensed day-care centers have only one million places. Yet despite these statistics and despite the support of 28 Senators and more than 100 Representatives, the measure has no appeal for President Ford, who has pledged to block any major new social welfare spending programs. In the end, the Child and Family Services Act will probably be the victim of fiscal restraint, rather than of the smear campaign which seems to have frightened so many Americans into opposing it. □

[From U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 1, 1976]

FALSE ALARM

[By Howard Flieger]

Every now and then a reader writes us in words of terror to warn that a Marxist plot is afoot in Congress to "nationalize" our children—take them away from the protection or control of their parents and destroy the American family, utterly and forever.

The volume of mail received here is not a patch on the sacks of it that have been hitting some congressional offices.

The writers are alarmed over what they've been informed is an insidious scheme to give youngsters the legal right to disobey their parents, and thus become pawns of Government—an all-powerful Big Brother to mold their training, conduct and beliefs.

Strange.

It is strange because there isn't a word of truth in it. No such legislation is before this Congress, or ever has been.

The specific bill that has so many people disturbed is "The Child and Family Services Act of 1975." Its authors are Sen. Walter Mondale (Dem.), of Minnesota, and Rep. John Brademas (Dem.), of Indiana. It is "S. 626" in the Senate, "HR. 2966" in the House. Read it before you panic.

In its present form, the legislation is both innocent and impotent: innocent because it would do none of the things attributed to it; impotent because it isn't going anywhere.

Briefly stated, the proposal is to make federal funds available to help States and communities provide certain public services for children and their families.

These would include such things as prenatal care, food where needed, part or full-time day care for children of working mothers, tutoring at home where deemed useful, medical examination and treatment for certain handicapped children, and training for parents and about-to-be-parents.

There is nothing compulsory about the legislation now before the Congress. Even if the bill were enacted, anyone who felt like it could ignore each and all of its provisions.

Nothing in it says—or implies—that youngsters have a legal right to disobey their parents or guardians.

Nowhere does it forbid parental guidance, advice or preference in religious training. The subject isn't mentioned.

In fact, it says in specific words:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed or applied in such manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents."

So why all the excitement? It is puzzling to Senator Mondale, one of the chief sponsors, who says the measure "is being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

There is another practical thing to keep in mind about The Child and Family Service Act: It would cost a lot of money. Estimates are that an initial annual expense of 150 million dollars would grow to almost 2 billion by the third year of operation.

This present Congress is in no mood to add such a burden on taxpayers who already are making angry noises about waste and the high cost of Government. Since this is election year, the measure probably has less chance now than a year ago, when it was introduced—and that means practically none.

Also, remember the President is demanding that Congress do more to hold the line on spending. It is a keystone of his campaign to be against this bill, and any like it.

So everybody can stand at ease.

The bill doesn't provide all those wild things the letter-writers fear. It has no realistic chance of adoption. And even should it overcome its rating as one of the longest shots in history and somehow be enacted by Congress, it would be vetoed almost the minute it reached the White House.

The furore is a false alarm. Forget it.

February 24, 1976.

Congress *not* taking over children

By Robert P. Hey

Washington

Suppose you received an anonymous letter claiming that Congress might take away your authority to rear your children as you see fit — and give it to the government. Would you unquestioningly believe it?

Tens of thousands of Americans apparently have. From all parts of the United States they've been deluging members of Congress for several months with angry letters demanding that Congress reject this proposal. It is one of the heaviest, longest-lasting mail campaigns in many years.

It is also one of the most disturbing. For the anonymous letters on which it is based consist almost entirely of distortions and outright falsehoods. A careful examination of the congressional bill they attack shows no section of it would give control of children to the government, despite the anonymous flier's assertions that such a change "is becoming part of" the proposal. Further, a check of congressional sources shows no such change ever was contemplated.

On the contrary, the bill aims to aid many American families, especially the poor, by providing day-care facilities for children and health assistance. No family would be forced to participate in such a program — it would be entirely voluntary.

To several congressional sources the most disturbing element — with ominous overtones for the future — is the depth of Americans' cynicism about government and public officials, as indicated by their automatic acceptance of the charges as fact. Several congressional sources familiar with the case believe only today's deep wellspring of public discontent makes many Americans ready to believe the charges right away.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D) of Minnesota, the Senate's chief sponsor of the proposal under attack tells this newspaper: "The polls would suggest a total distrust of politicians and government . . . [which] may have helped create an environment in which people are willing to believe almost anything — and [which] makes us all the less credible when we as members of Congress try to explain what the facts really are."

The irony is that the Mondale proposal — by the Senator's own admission — had no real chance of passage this year because it would cost more than Congress felt the government could spend in these difficult economic times. Under the proposal, sponsored in the House by Rep. John Brademas (D) of Indiana, \$150 million would have been authorized for the

first year of the program, with costs rising to \$1 billion four years later.

But the mail campaign flooding Congress has entirely killed the modest hope of sponsors that they could gain congressional approval of some kind of compromise bill — one which would have begun providing more money for health, nursery, and day-care aid than now exists. Although these protesting letters generally are based on misinformation, congressional sources say they have had an impact on Capitol Hill sufficient to scuttle the prospects for compromise.

Supporters of the proposal have not been able to find out precisely which groups are behind the unsigned letter campaign.

In part it is so persuasive because the fliers look official and well researched.

But most of the facts are not accurate. The fliers say, in the words of one, that a "charter of children's rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming part of" the proposal. But in fact this "charter" never has been connected with the proposal. It is not connected with any U.S. group but was drafted by a British organization, according to Sen. Carl Curtis who introduced the subject of the charter into the Congressional Record in 1971.

None of the "rights" the flier identifies as part of the charter — the right to sue your parents for punishment, or to refuse to take out the garbage — has ever been considered as part of the bill despite the allegations of the anonymous fliers.

Similarly, one flier charges that "the Congressional Record states" that what is at issue is whether parents or the government shall exert control over children and the family. This statement leaves the impression that the Congressional Record is an official voice of government. Actually, the Congressional Record is an all-inclusive record of everything said on the floor of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives — and includes much material provided by members of Congress which was not said, but is printed in the publication anyway.

Sponsors of the bill say they cannot find any record of such a statement having been made in the Congressional Record. And if it was, it was either made by a member of Congress, or was written material which he had placed in the record — and thus is not official or unofficial government policy.

Mr. Hey is a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Washington.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Wednesday, April 14, 1976

Hatred battles child care

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Indiana countryside is new and fresh with spring. But from out of this limpid beauty has come a strange and dark spewing forth of hatred that has reached far beyond the borders of Indiana.

It started last fall, with anonymous leaflets passed out all over Indiana. Then the leaflets appeared in Michigan . . . and in Illinois . . . and in Maine and in Arizona.

It all could have been contributed to a few nut groups, except that the unsigned flyers got the uncritical attention of a lot of responsible people. The Goshen (Ind.) News was taken in by the hate campaign and wrote a sizzling editorial.

Indiana's WSBT radio and TV stations came out with an equally hot-headed editorial, suggesting that Indiana Congressman John Brademas, one of the key targets of the leaflets, "hadn't been raised properly."

HATRED AND INFIGHTING is nothing new in the heartland of America, but what is strange — what is almost incomprehensible to most sensible people — is how the real subject of this campaign could have brought forth such ugly passions.

The subject, you see, is not foreign aid, or Angola or even wheat for Russia: the subject is the children of America. The leaflets were attacking the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, a bill still in congressional subcommittee, which would provide a three-year program of much needed day care services.

"For the life of me, I cannot understand why people are so upset about this," Robert Rigney, Brademas' home representative and a Notre Dame graduate, said in his office in the federal building here. "It is on a purely voluntary basis. It specifically says that the idea is to strengthen the family. How can you be against, for instance, early identification of handicaps in children?"

How, indeed? But a lot of anonymous, professional child-lovers are.

The unsigned leaflets, which started the whole brouhaha and led to editorials across the country, attacked the bill by quoting it as saying that (1) "All children have the right to protection from and compensation for any inadequacies in their home and backgrounds (2) Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination and (3) Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals."

In effect, they said, "The government is tak-

ing away your children" and "We are in serious danger of Sovietizing' the education of our children."

THE MYSTERIOUS THING is that none of this is anywhere mentioned in the bill. Rigney searched and searched and finally found those particular points in a "Charter of Children's Rights," written by two totally unrelated British groups. Conversely, the American bill builds strongly on the family and would provide services to strengthen it.

What, then, is going on? Despite concerted efforts by politicians, ministers and housewives, nobody so far has been able to track down the source of the pamphlet campaign.

Regardless of whether this bill passes or not — and it appears now that it will not — the

by
Georgie
Anne
Geyer



crucial element is how much we really care about our children in this country.

Do we care enough about child abuse to try to prevent it? Do we care about helping working mothers who simply cannot handle at home, work and child responsibility? Do we care about giving American children the basic American value system (not any set ideological system) at an age when it still counts?

THE FAMILY IS CRUMBLING in this country precisely because, as in every advanced industrialized society, too many demands are made upon parents — and, in particular, single parents. We can't change this. What we can change is the educational system; we can reestablish it as the formative system that helps and supports the parents in the home in a manner real to our epoch.

I keep wondering why it has never occurred to these heroic, anonymous pamphleteers that it is precisely because of the present situation that children are turning their backs on their parents' values.

Could this possibly be because their parents' values have not been inculcated by society? Could this be, perhaps, because we are so far behind the rest of the advanced world in the civilized care of our young?

Chicago Daily News

Is American parental role in danger?

Child services bills stir storm

By Robert Signer

Of our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — They come from all over, from ministers in Illinois, from grandmothers in St. Louis, from schoolteachers in Indianapolis.

Congress, they say, is getting ready to pass legislation that will take children away from their parents. Or will destroy the biblical position on family life. Or will allow the government to experiment with youngsters.

Thousands of people all across the United States have been writing their congressmen to denounce two bills that would provide federal money for health, education and child-care services for American families.

THE BILLS ARE collectively known as the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, and the legislation has become one of the major unheralded controversies of the 94th Congress.

Seldom does a bill that is going nowhere, by all informed accounts, arouse such stridency as this legislation. Both major sponsors, Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) and Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), have said they do not expect Congress to act on their bills this year, partly because the three-year authorization of \$1.65 billion probably would induce a veto by President Ford.

Yet the letters and postcards continue to come in on Capitol Hill. Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.) has received 3,771 letters so far this year and Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) got 8,000 letters last year and more and 4,000 this year. They are not exceptions.

Many of the letters and postcards are similarly worded, some are mimeographed, with the name of the legislator to be written in, some are handwritten carbon copies. Whatever the format, the protests are a phenomenon.



Walter Mondale

Adlai Stevenson

ONE LETTER WRITTEN to Percy, Stevenson, Rep. Edward Derwinski (R-Ill.) and Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) from two Illinois couples charged that the bills "would transfer my rights as a parent of my own children into the hands of HEW (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) bureaucrats, social workers or teachers."

A letter to Rep. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) from Huntington Beach, Calif., says the legislation would bring "the curse of God upon us."

A letter to Stevenson from "a concerned American citizen, mother and schoolteacher," says:

"If passed, this (bill) would take away our freedoms and rights as American citizens and parents. This bill is certainly against God's family plan."

But none of the charges is true, say Mondale, Brademas, Percy, Stevenson, Simon and others involved. Percy and Stevenson are co-sponsors of the Senate bill.

"The amount of misinformation spread about the bills is unbelievable," Simon said in a column sent to his constituents in Downstate Illinois.

AND MONDALE, who received the brunt of the attacks, decries "the wild and completely false allegations."

The accusations arose after a two-page mimeographed flyer was widely circulated as part of an organized campaign to discredit the bills.

The anonymous flyer purports to quote from either the bills or from statements in the Congressional Record, the daily journal of speeches, statements, reprints of articles and other information stemming from House or Senate activities. Most of the "quotes" on examination, turn out to be fabrications.

The charges have become an election issue among some conservative elements. During Alabama Gov. George Wallace's campaign appearances in Florida before the March 9 primary, a printed legal-sized sheet was distributed by local supporters denouncing the family services act.

THAT FLYER WAS signed by Norman Bie Jr., who identified himself as a member of the Democratic National Committee from Clearwater, Fla.

Bie says he is not connected with the unsigned flyer, which he described as "not very well written." But he says the flyer "did accomplish a good purpose . . . to call attention to an insidious move by the federal government to gain the power to further manipulate the lives of its citizens and their children."

Both flyers are pastiches of misinformation and rhetorical excesses.

HERE ARE A FEW of the charges that have been raised against the bills and rebutting information provided by Mondale's office:

- The legislation would take from parents the responsibility to raise their children and give it to the government. The legislation, however, says all programs authorized "must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must

MAR 27 1976

storm

Seldom does a bill that is going nowhere arouse such a . . .

be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or guardians request such services."

- "According to the Congressional Record," the anonymous flyer says, "The intent of the bill is for the government to be responsible . . . for the nutritional interests of your child, for all psychological interests of your child."

Mondale says this statement is inaccurate and "irrelevant to the legislation." The bill specifically prohibits any medical or psychological examination or treatment unless a child's parent or guardian provides written permission.

- "We are in serious danger of 'Sovietizing' the education of our children if we let" the bills pass, the flyer says. Mondale counters that the bills' sponsors carefully drafted the legislation to protect the rights of parents and children.

Participation in the program is voluntary and the bill prohibits any practice that would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians."

THERE ARE MORE charges, but the upshot is always the same. An examination of the terms of the bills demonstrates the allegations to be unfounded.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS (cont.)

"There is room for legitimate disagreement on such legislation," Percy has said. "It is unfortunate that the attacks against S. 626 (the Senate version) are largely based on irresponsible misrepresentation of the provisions and purposes of the bill.

Percy and Stevenson, as well as the other congressmen concerned, have been answering each letter in an attempt to rebut the charges. In some cases, people who wrote in to denounce the bills or to ask for information have written back to thank the senators for correcting their misinformation.

Mondale and Brademas say the bills are designed to provide child and family services that they believe are sorely needed. They note, for example, that 40 per cent of the young children in the United States have not been immunized fully against childhood diseases and that the U.S. infant mortality rate is higher than that of 13 other countries.

They stress the voluntary nature of the programs.

A SIMILAR BILL was passed by Congress in 1971 but was vetoed by then-President Richard M. Nixon. He said the bill "would commit the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family-centered approach," a charge that the sponsors deny.

The bills are supported by more than 100 religious and civic organizations, including the PTA, the AFL-CIO, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the United Methodist Church and the National Education Assn.

Some groups, such as the American Federation of Teachers, have raised questions about the legislation but not of the kind described in the outright attacks. The federation, for example, says the bills should designate public schools as the prime sponsors of programs.

Opposing groups include the American Conservative Union and the National Coalition for Children, a group that was formed to work with local organizations to fight what it describes as growing control of students by professional educators.

In any case, as Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.) told his constituents this month in a newsletter, "It should be conceded that committee or House action on this measure is most unlikely during this session of Congress."

But oh, those letters.

The South's Oldest Daily Newspaper

CHARLESTON, S.C., MARCH 7, 1976

A Lot Of Excitement For Nothing

A number of readers have been writing us alleging Congress is about to take away parents' authority to raise children. We are happy to report the panic appears to be premature.

The bill which has so many people excited is "The Child and Family Services Act of 1975." Its authors are Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota — which may explain some of the uproar among News and Courier subscribers, at least — and Rep. John Brademas of Indiana. It is "S. 626" in the Senate and "H.R. 2966" in the House of Representatives.

"Read it, before you panic," advises an editorial in U.S. News & World Report. That sums up the attitude of other responsible journals whose editors have had a chance to make a study.

"A careful examination...shows no section of it that would give control of children to the government," adds The Christian Science Monitor. "Further, a check of congressional sources shows that no such change ever was contemplated."

What all the alarm is about, we suspect, is that the bill does aim to aid many families by providing day-care for children and health assistance. No family would be compelled to participate in such a program, however.

To several congressional sources, the Monitor adds, the disturbing element of an apparently untruthful campaign being waged against the Family Services Act is that it reveals an unsus-

pected depth of public cynicism about government and public officials, as indicated by the public's automatic acceptance of the charges as fact.

Several congressional sources familiar with the case, the Monitor goes on to say, believe today's deep well-spring of public discontent makes many Americans ready to believe the charges right away.

Maybe so, yet there is definitely thought about taking children from their parents in order to "improve" their minds. In The News and Courier a few days ago was an account of an interview with a local physician which put forward — in an admittedly tentative fashion — exactly that proposition. "Physician Cites Values of Early Intervention" was the way our headline writer put it — meaning "intervention" between parent and child.

That suggests something to think about for the future, but in the meantime don't worry about the Mondale-Brademas bill. It is not going anywhere.

"The bill doesn't provide all those wild things the letterwriters fear," says U.S. News & World Report. "It has no realistic chance of adoption. And even if it should overcome its rating as one of the longest shots in history and somehow be enacted by Congress, it would be vetoed almost the minute it reached the White House. The furor is a false alarm. Forget it."

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1976

A Ranting Mail Campaign

ONE OF THE COMMON expressions of citizen opinion is the mail campaign directed at Washington from the rest of the country. Well organized, constituent sentiment voiced via letters and telegrams is not ignored lightly by senators and representatives, even when there is good reason to believe that these outbursts of citizen expression are nothing more than carefully orchestrated propaganda blitzes. A current example involves letters directed against legislation before the Senate that would enact the Child and Family Services Act.

Since early November, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) has been getting between 500 and 600 letters daily. Inside the envelopes are flyers making the charge that the bill "would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the government." Not only will government officials physically "enter the home and direct the education" of the children, the flyer says, but the American methods of raising our young will become a duplicate of the "Soviet-style system of communal child-rearing." In addition, warns the flyer, parents will have no rights to demand that their children attend church, nor could parents even insist that junior take out the garbage.

While we know a number of children who would wel-

come a federal law protecting them from the bother of garbage duty, we know of no one familiar with the Child and Family Services Act who believes the bill is anything like what this mail campaign makes it out to be. The charges are false and absurd. This particular campaign—it began in the area of Oklahoma and Texas but soon moved to points North and East—is difficult to counter because the letters are unsigned. The senders want no dialogue.

The bill itself, a similar version of which was vetoed in 1971 by former President Nixon, offers to families (on a voluntary basis) services involving health, education and child care. It has wide endorsement—from the PTA and AFL-CIO to the American Academy of Pediatrics. If anything, the bill promises to strengthen family life. What is needed now is debate on the specifics of the bill—the services to be offered, the costs. It is regrettable that the mail campaign has avoided these questions. Without doubt, many of those who went to the trouble of sending the flyers have sincere and strongly held feelings on the subject. Their views might have been more useful to the debate, however, had the letter writers been a little better informed by the promoters of this campaign about what it was they were supposed to be denouncing.

Even Nonexistent Parts of Child Bill Draw Fire

By Martha Angle
Washington Star Staff Writer

From all over the country, the mail is flooding Capitol Hill — angry, frightened, sometimes hysterical letters from parents convinced that Congress is about to strip them of control over their own children.

"Are you people out of your minds? If you want children, have your own — but keep your hands off mine!" one mother from Salem, Ore., told Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn.

"How completely outrageous that a country founded on freedom should presume that they have the right to take the freedom of training children from the parents," wrote an Edinboro, Pa., couple.

"Why would Congress pass such an absurd bill? Aren't most of the congressmen family men?" asked a Lincoln, Ark. couple.

WHAT THESE and most of the letters now swamping House and Senate offices have in common is a total misconception of the legislation they are protesting.

The bill which has generated all the uproar is the proposed Child and Family Services Act, sponsored by Mondale and Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind. It is a revised version of legislation approved by Congress in 1971 but vetoed by then-President Nixon.

Except for the fact that it

does, indeed, deal with social services for children and their families, the measure bears no resemblance whatever to the catalog of horrors which produced the mail attack now inundating Capitol Hill.

Furthermore, the legislation is going nowhere in the current Congress, so the opponents are beating a horse already dead on its feet.

Although 12 days of joint House-Senate hearings were held on the bill last year, Mondale and Brademas both concede that tight budgetary constraints virtually preclude adoption of an expensive new social program at this time.

WHAT HAS apparently touched off the deluge of protest mail is the widespread distribution, in chain-letter fashion, of anonymous mimeographed scare literature purporting to describe the contents of the Mondale-Brademas bill.

Both the literature, and the resulting mail, began surfacing last fall, and the campaign has accelerated in recent weeks. Mondale's office alone is receiving about 1,600 letters a week on the Child and Family Services Act, nearly all of it furiously criticizing nonexistent provisions of the bill.

Brademas said no one in Congress has been able to pinpoint responsibility for the inflammatory literature most parents seem to be

relying on as they write to protest the bill. "We think some of it is originating in McLean, Va. and in Washington, but we can't identify the sponsors as yet," he said.

The principal document angry constituents seem to be accepting as gospel is a two-page, unsigned mimeographed flyer entitled "Government's or Parents Right?"

This anonymous circular, which urges readers to write to President Ford and their congressmen, asserts the Mondale-Brademas bill "would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the government."

QUOTING FROM the Congressional Record, without identifying the source of the material cited nor the date it appeared, the flyer claims the "Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council on Civil Liberties" has been made "a part of" the pending legislation.

It then proceeds to quote excerpts from this charter and to embellish the citations with explanatory comments.

"All children have the right to protection from, and compensation for, the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and

backgrounds," the flyer quotes the charter as saying.

"In other words," the literature explains, "never punish your child because he may come back on you with a civil suit."

Another charter excerpt reads: "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

THE CIRCULAR interprets this "right" to mean that "if the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it."

"Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination," the next alleged charter excerpt states.

"That means," the flyer helpfully explains, "that you have no right to insist on taking them to church, if they do not wish to go. This also means they have the freedom to insist that they be taught nothing, nor any ideas, about God."

The only difficulty with all this is that it is a pure fabrication, at least as far as the actual legislation now before Congress is concerned.

"It's a complete fraud," Mondale said. "None of it is in our bill, but people think it's fact. There's so much cynicism and frustration about government, they're ready to believe anything."

AFTER extensive research, backers of the Child and Family Services Act have traced the Congressional Record quotations cited in the anonymous scare literature back to the 1971 Senate debate on the predecessor legislation which Nixon vetoed.

The quotations, they have discovered, were drawn from extraneous material inserted into the Record by Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., none of which had anything to do with the bill then under consideration — let alone the existing proposal.

The "Charter of Children's Rights," which the scare pamphlet contends has been incorporated into the Mondale-Brademas bill, was actually the product of a British organization and has never received any consideration in this country.

Brademas said it was bad enough to have "outright falsifications" spread around the country by unidentified "right wing radical extremists," but added that the misrepresentation has been multiplied by irresponsible newspapers and broadcast outlets in many states.

"On the major television station in my own town (South Bend, Ind.), I heard a very sarcastic attack on the bill which was obviously based on this scare literature," he said.

"When I called the news

director to complain, he admitted he hadn't read the bill or bothered to call me for an explanation of its contents. They ultimately broadcast a retraction."

THE PROBLEM, Brademas said, is that "once you tell the big lie, it's very difficult to correct. I don't mind criticism of the bill, and I don't mind opposition — there's plenty of room for disagreement."

"What I do object to is this deliberate falsification of the contents of the legislation," Brademas said.

There is plenty of legitimate opposition to the bill, which would provide up to \$1.8 billion over the next few years for day care, maternal and child health programs, food and nutritional services and aid for handicapped children.

The Ford administration, like the Nixon White House before it, opposes the legislation for both fiscal and philosophical reasons.

"We do not believe that the American people have reached a consensus that the federal government should provide the kind of mass developmental day care for pre-school children envisioned in this bill," said former HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberg in testimony last summer.

Nonetheless, approximately 100 major educational, religious, charitable and civic groups across the nation have endorsed the measure.

The Washington Star (cont.)

These include such diverse organizations as the National Education Association, the Salvation Army, the Southern Baptist Convention, the National PTA, the AFL-CIO, American Academy of Pediatrics, B'nai B'rith, Boys Club of America and the National Association for Retarded Children.

PARTLY IN response to criticism of the 1971 bill, the sponsors have stressed parental participation and supervision in most of the programs outlined in the current legislation.

The measure repeatedly

emphasizes that all services provided are available on a purely voluntary basis, and that the underlying objective of the bill is to "strengthen family life," rather than destroy it, as critics fear.

"I've got a lot of respect for the good judgment and honesty of the American people," Mondale said.

"This smear campaign may very well backfire on those who are conducting it.

"It may take time, but the need for child and family services legislation has been well documented. Sooner or later, we'll succeed in passing it," he said.

Minneapolis Tribune



Established 1867

Charles W. Bailey Editor
Wallace Allen Managing Editor
Leonard Inskip Editorial Editor

6A

Friday, January 23, 1976

Child-care opposition mounts--and sinks

Attacks on Sen. Walter Mondale's child-care bill are being circulated more widely than ever, cropping up with increasing frequency in Minnesota. And they're generating more letters to members of Congress and to newspapers; Mondale's office, in fact, has received a record volume of mail on the bill. But as the attacks mount, they also sink — to new lows of irresponsibility and falsehood. They are, Mondale complains, "based on distortion, falsehood and fear." And they're anonymous, making it impossible for the bill's supporters to confront and refute their opponents.

The object of the attacks is a bill called the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, sponsored by Mondale in the Senate and by Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., in the House. Its intent is "to provide a variety of quality child and family services in order to assist parents who request such services. . . ." It would provide funds for local communities and parent organizations to set up such services as prenatal care, medical treatment to detect and remedy handicaps, nutrition assistance and day-care programs for children of working mothers.

The attacks seem to have originated in Texas and Oklahoma and moved northward and eastward. A Houston Chronicle reporter, trying to trace their origin, was unsuccessful. All he could find was a retired director of a Kansas Bible camp who said he reprinted and circulated about 1,000 copies of one version — but quit when he found that the information in it was misleading. The versions now appearing in Minnesota are nearly identical — and equally anonymous. A letter from a LeRoy, Minn., man to the Austin Herald is typical: Using the language of the unsigned fliers, it contends that the bill would "take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the government," going on to cite four examples of how it would do so. A similar argument was made in a letter from a Marietta, Minn., woman that became the basis for an editorial in a Madison, Minn., weekly shopper. That version, however, actually attributes to Mondale one of the false statements

In fact, the bill would carefully protect the rights of parents. Participation in any program would be completely voluntary; children could not be included without the specific request of their par-

ents or guardians. And the bill would prohibit anything that would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians.

What, then, of the four examples of usurpation of parents' rights cited by the LeRoy letter-writer? And what of the anonymous fliers' contention that what they contain is true because it appeared in the Congressional Record? The examples, it appears, are taken from something called the Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties. But no such charter is included in the bill. It first surfaced in 1971, during Senate debate on another bill that contained child-care provisions. Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, who opposed that bill, said that in England "child-development advocates have gone so far as to draft a charter of children's rights," which he then read — and which has been picked up by opponents of the Mondale bill. But the so-called charter, if it ever existed, had nothing to do with the 1971 bill, much less the current Mondale proposal. Still, irrelevant though it was, the Curtis speech was indeed reported in the Congressional Record, giving the authors of the anonymous fliers a false claim to authenticity.

The allegations contained in the anonymous attacks "are false and misleading" and "contain a wealth of inflammatory information and untruth," according to the Baptist Standard. Archbishop John Roach of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis, writing for the board of directors of the Minnesota Catholic Conference, said that the attacks "are dishonest, and we, as bishops of Minnesota, deplore them." The bill, the archbishop said, "would fill an urgent need and, at least as we read it, is very careful in providing proper protection for the rights of parents." A writer for the Texas Catholic Conference, citing a statement issued by 14 national church groups, declared that the bill "would establish a series of programs for children with special needs, but does not weaken the traditional role of the family." And the writer called charges to the contrary "ridiculous."

Ridiculous, or not, those charges are being given wide currency. We hope that Minnesotans will look beyond the anonymous attacks, however, and will base their judgment of the bill on what it actually contains. On that basis, the bill stands up well — and it deserves support.

The Times-Picayune

Both Sides Attack Smear Campaign on Child Care Bill

January 16, 1976

By SUSAN FOGG

(C., 1975, T-P National Service)

WASHINGTON — The proposed Family and Child Services Act of 1975 has become the object of what both opponents and supporters of the bill have denounced as a smear campaign.

Anonymous flyers attack the legislation as an effort to "Sovietize" American children.

Republicans and Democrats in Congress have joined to counter the effects of the broadsides, which have been circulated to public school administrators in Texas and have served as the foundation for radio and newspaper editorials against the bill.

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.), Democratic leader in the House, in a speech on the House floor, protested what he called "the tactics of smear and deception, the tactics of Watergate" used in the campaign against the bill.

Martin LaVor, Republican counsel for the House subcommittee on select education that has jurisdiction over the bill, said in a memorandum to all Republican members that the campaign against the legislation represented "the ultimate in the big lie."

As a result of the anonymous pamphlets that apparently make up the core of the campaign, a blizzard of letters protesting the bill has struck members of Congress.

LaVor said some members have re-

ceived as many as 300 or 400 letters per week, and a spokesman for Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), a sponsor of the bill, said that as late as mid-December letters were arriving at a rate of 20 or 25 a day.

Spokesmen for Mondale and the prime House sponsor of the bill, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), said that although they had received the full cooperation of conservative opponents of the bill in retuting the campaign, it may well have soured any chance the bill had for passage in the near future.

The bill, similar to one introduced by Mondale and Brademas in 1971 that passed Congress but was vetoed by President Nixon, calls for a \$1.65 billion,

three-year program to expand day care facilities and provide a wide variety of medical, nutritional and counseling programs for children and their families.

The anonymous handbills and letters attacking the bill described the program as ushering in "the Soviet-style system of communal child rearing."

The flyers claim the bill "would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the government." They charge provisions of the bill would allow children to bring civil lawsuits against their parents if their parents required them to attend church or take out the garbage.

"We are in serious danger of Sovietizing the education of our children if we let the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 pass," said a flyer submitted to the Congressional Record by O'Neill.

O'Neill and spokesmen for Mondale and Brademas said participation in any of the programs under the legislation would be voluntary — both for children and their families.

The bill is intended to provide day care services at reasonable cost to middle- and low-income working mothers, and for mothers currently on welfare, to allow them to take jobs, and thereby get off the dole.

The bill includes provisions for testing of young children to determine if they have hearing, vision or behavioral prob-

lems that could be corrected before the children enter school.

It calls for programs of child abuse prevention, for nutritional and pre-natal health care programs for pregnant women, and for nutritional programs for infants.

Much of the controversy over the bill has focused on its cost, and whether the day care programs should be sponsored by public schools or by public, community-based organizations.

The bill has been endorsed by the National Council of Churches, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the League of Women Voters and a wide range of other civic, religious and labor organizations.

Children's Bill Smear

By JAMES DEAKIN
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Of the many lobbying and propaganda drives on Capitol Hill this year, one of the most unusual was an anonymous campaign charging that a pending bill would destroy the American family and make children the wards of the Federal Government.

Hundreds of copies of the unsigned statement poured into congressional offices urging the defeat of the proposed Child and Family Services Act sponsored by Senator Walter P. Mondale (Dem.), Minnesota, and Representative John Brademas (Dem.), Indiana.

The statement alleged that the legislation would allow federal bureaucrats to enter homes and tell parents how to rear and educate their children, would permit children to defy parental authority and would enable them to sue their mothers and fathers for damage caused by

"inadequacies" in their home environment.

Mondale and Brademas said that the contentions were distorted and dishonest. The allegations were denied also by 16 Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations supporting the bill, including the Lutheran Family and Children's Service of Missouri, which has its headquarters in St. Louis.

The denials did not stop the barrage of mail and telephone calls to members of Congress. Many persons who received one of the anonymous statements, which were circulated in the St. Louis area and in other cities, sent it to their Senators or Representatives with personal letters expressing shock and indignation about what they thought the bill would do.

There were several versions of the statement, but all of them made the same allegations about the Mondale-Brademas bill. Purportedly quoting from the Congressional Record, the statements said that the bill, in effect,

Campaign

would transfer authority over the nation's children from their parents to the Federal Government.

One version of the statement describes the bill in the following terms, purportedly taken from the Congressional Record: "If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of such a program (the state, by way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a specialist appointed by the Government) would enter the home and direct the education, even within the home. And if the parent would object, the authority of the home would, de facto, be transferred to these advocated (sic)."

Mondale said in a Senate speech last month that an exhaustive search of the Congressional Record had not found any such description of the bill. Congressional staff members believe the description is a misinterpretation of an earlier bill.

See CHILDREN'S BILL, Page 6

FROM PAGE ONE

the proposed Child Development Act of 1971.

The initial version of the 1971 bill should have set up a child advocacy program in which federal advocates would have assisted low-income families in dealing with Government agencies. The advocates would have helped low-income families cope with problems that arise in obtaining health treatment and other services for their children.

However, the child advocacy program was deleted by a Senate-House conference committee before the bill was passed. President Richard M. Nixon vetoed the bill. Nixon is quoted in the anonymous statements as saying that the measure would have weakened the American family by encouraging "communal approaches to child-rearing."

There is no provision for a child advocacy program in the Mondale-Brademas bill. The bill specifically prohibits any federal activities that would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical or other development of their children."



Senator Walter F. Mondale

The anonymous statement asserts that a charter of children's rights "prepared by the National Council of Civil Liberties," was incorporated into the Child Development Act of 1971.

However, there was no "charter of children's rights" in the 1971 bill, and there is no such charter in the Mondale-Brademas bill. The charter originated in Britain, purportedly as a proposal by a Socialist group, but it is not part of British law. The National Council of Civil Liberties is a British group. Mondale knows of no such organization in the United States.

Purportedly quoting from Page 44138 of the Congressional Record, the anonymous statement says that the charter would give children the right to be protected from and compensated for "any inadequacies in their home and background," and the right to be protected from "any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

"The question was asked by way of example, 'What do you mean by the fact excessive claim?'" The statement says. The example was given, "If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to chastise or punish the child. But the child has a right to refuse to do it."

right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination." This means, the statement says, that "parents could not insist on children attending church or Sunday School or synagogue."

"It also means," the statement says, that "the parent could be reported to authorities for expressing himself in his own home before his children regarding politics and religion."

Another provision of the charter, the statement said, would give children the right "to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals."

The Congressional Record is cited as the source for this further statement about the bill. "As a matter of the child's right, the Government shall exert control over the family, because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state."

This statement was taken from an article on child-rearing and education in Russia.

Mondale said there were quotations from the British proposal put into the Congressional Record in 1971 by Senator Carl T. Curtis (Rep.), Nebraska, in a Senate debate on an antipoverty bill that included child-care provisions. In Britain, Curtis said, "child development advocates have gone so far as to draft a charter of children's rights."

Congressional staff members working on the Mondale-Brademas bill said much of the mail opposing the bill was postmarked from Texas and Oklahoma.

Richard Fly, a reporter for the Houston Chronicle, traced one version of the anonymous letter through a chain of persons in Texas and then to Richard Burson, retired director of the Kansas Bible Camp near Hutchinson, Kan. Burson told the reporter that he reprinted about 1,000 copies of the letter and was "surprised how far they've scattered." He said he got the letter from his brother-in-law's sister, who received it at a revival meeting in Missouri.

Burson told the reporter that he stopped distributing the letter when he found that the information in it was misleading.

"I think that many people who read this seem to think that the Congressional Record account is the bill," Burson was quoted as saying. But it isn't the bill. It is simply discussion of the bill by people whose copies were in it.

A Post-Dispatch reporter who called the Kansas Bible Camp to talk to Burson was told that Burson was in the intensive care unit of a Hutchinson hospital and unable to receive telephone calls.

The Mondale-Brademas bill would authorize \$150,000,000 in federal funds in the current fiscal year for several child-care and family assistance programs, including day care for children of working mothers, prenatal care, food and nutritional assistance and special aid for handicapped children.

The amount of money authorized by the bill would increase in stages to 1 billion dollars in fiscal 1978. The bill, still in subcommittee, is given no chance of approval in view of President Gerald R. Ford's opposition to large new spending programs. Congressional staff members said efforts were under way to write a less costly version that might gain enough support to override a presidential veto.

Under the bill, priority in receiving federal assistance would be given to economically disadvantaged families with children under 6 years of age. Participation would be voluntary, and children could not receive assistance without a specific request from a parent or guardian.

The assistance programs would be operated by state or local agencies or by combinations of public and private groups. Although federally financed the programs would be administered by local councils, half of whose members would have to be persons selected by parents of disadvantaged children re-

"This legislation is deliberately and carefully designed to provide parent control of any services offered," Mondale said. "Thus the bill requires that all programs funded would be selected, established and controlled by the parents of the children participating in them."

"Contrary to these unsigned allegations, the child and family services legislation contains nothing that changes or affects the legal relationship between parents and their children. Instead, it simply offers to families — on a totally voluntary basis — access to health, education and child-care services which they want for their children but often cannot afford."

In a statement deploring the attacks on the bill, 16 religious organizations said that "a careful reading of the bill reveals that it will support families, not weaken them. There is nothing in this legislation that relates to religious preferences or religious instruction."

Among the organizations supporting the bill, in addition to the Missouri Lutheran Group, were the National Council of Churches, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the American Jewish Committee — and two divisions of the United Methodist Church.

Mrs. Onalee McGraw, co-ordinator of the National Coalition for Children, which is opposed to the Mondale-Brademas bill, told the Post-Dispatch that she was worried that the anonymous criticism on the bill would hurt those groups

that are trying publicly to defeat the measure.

"I can't imagine who is behind this (the unsigned attacks)," Mrs. McGraw said. "Our approach has been to put our name and telephone number on everything we do, because we want people to come and debate with us."

Mrs. McGraw, whose group is allied with the American Conservative Union, said she considered the parental rights provisions of the Mondale-Brademas bill "just cosmetic language, based on the past performance" of the sponsors of the bill.

The bill was assailed by the conservative publication Human Events last Sept. 6. The publication termed it "radical legislation" under which the Federal Government "would assume the preponderance of the responsibilities for the care of children that traditionally have defined the role of parent in this society. As always, with this new federal responsibility would come new federal control."

The article, however, did not use any material from the anonymous criticism.

Human Events said the Mondale-Brademas bill "would put children, beginning at infancy, into the hands of experimental psychologists and social engineers who are determined to eradicate the differences in the role of the sexes, which, despite the mass media's infatuation with women's liberation, are still held sacred by the overwhelming majority of parents in this country."

"It is not at all difficult, for instance to imagine little boys being encouraged to play dolls while little girls are pressured into playing soldier or truck driver, once the HEW-trained-and-certified 'experts' gained control of the nursery."

The Mondale-Brademas bill, cosponsored by 28 Senators and about 100 Representatives contains specific prohibitions against governmental invasions of the privacy of the home and the authority of parents. It prohibits also any interference with the courts in their function of protecting the right of privacy.

In a decision last week, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa ruled that Iowa's "parental termination statute" was unconstitutional. Acting under this statute, a probation officer had entered the home of an Iowa couple and had decided that their six children should be removed from parental control.

The court held that Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Alsager were deprived of the constitutional right of due process, and that the Iowa law was unconstitutionally vague because it did not give fair warning to parents on what constituted impermissible conduct and because it permitted arbitrary and discriminatory terminations of parental rights.

Discussing the Iowa decision, the American Civil Liberties Union said that "almost every jurisdiction in the United States contains some of the language in its statutes which the court found to be unconstitutionally vague."



MANCHESTER

UNION LEADER

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
-DANIEL WEBSTER

Flyer Claims Bill Imperils U.S. Families

By EDITH K. ROOSEVELT
Union Leader

WASHINGTON — An anonymous unaccredited flyer is warning that a controversial bill pending in Congress would destroy the American family.

The flyer, circulated in Congressional offices as well to news media and educational agencies across the country, is charging an "ongoing debate on the bill" as the best way to meet the needs of "truly working families" — particularly those "who've been silenced and who've been denied a voice for their young children."

A point-by-point analysis of the bill by the Library of Congress demonstrates that virtually all statements in the flyer were either made during Congressional debate on a bill not in fact of the same type as the flyer were taken from a flyer by a French citizen, who is now in the charge of the flyer.

One of the flyer's goals is to "lead the way for the American family" and to "show the bill as a threat to the American family" and to "show the bill as a threat to the American family."

the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but in the care of the state."

A reading of the bill sponsored in the House by Rep. John Brademas (D Ind.) and in the Senate by Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Min.) reveals no such language. Both the bill's supporters and opponents express fear that the bill will not be properly examined due to the proper Gandhi climate.

The bill's major organized opposition is chiefly the American Conservative Union and the National Coalition for Children. Supporters include the American Nurses Assn., AFL-CIO, American Nurses Assn., Salvation Army, B'nai B'rith, Fox Club of America, National PTA, American Home Economics Assn., and the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

The legislation would provide for health, nutritional, education and other services now available to some families but which many children who need them do not now receive.

Participation in the program

is completely voluntary. Children will not participate without and so far the legislation has the specific permission of a attracted 30 sponsors in the parent or legal guardian. The House and 22 in the Senate bill also provides any practice. James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.) which would "infringe upon or and Sen. Robert Stafford (R-Conn.) the moral and legal rights of the two members of responsibilities of parents or the Vermont delegation sponsoring the bill to date.

The bill would establish a new office of Child and Family Services within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to coordinate the local substantially hindered due to the success of the "misleading."

Units of local government, attack against the bill made in such as cities and counties the budget. Also, the costs have would apply to HEW to become also been a subject of concern sponsors of the programs and committee sources predict would set up the local governing ed that they would be scaled boards with parent representation considerably in the next few weeks.

The local boards would decide. As the bill now stands it calls what kinds of programs are for initial appropriations of needed in their areas, closing \$1,000,000 in the coming from a long list the kinds of fiscal year and \$200,000 in services authorized.

The bill requires that 30, 1977. The sums would be parents are well informed of for the purpose of providing child and family service pre training, technical assistance grants available to them and planning and such other activities participate in such programs as the Secretary deem programs necessary and appropriate to

Joint hearings have been planned for the implementation of completed on the bill by both the act.

- Saturday, December 27, 1975

December 12, 1975

Day Care Bill In Congress Draws Unsigned, Violent, Outside Attack

The Star's Washington Bureau

Washington - The Federal government's role in taking care of the children of working mothers is getting a lot of study in Congress and is raising a proportional amount of controversy outside.

Even modest programs to increase the amount of Federal money dedicated to such programs are given little chance of approval in the present period of budget squeezing.

WITHIN THE serious debate on the issue there has been raised either a red herring or a thoroughly irresponsible attack on one measure which could have the effect of injuring serious opposition to child care programs on the Federal level.

An unsigned mimeographed flyer has been circulated over the middle region of the country representing that a bill by United States Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) and Representative John Brademas (R-Ind.) is a Soviet-style measure which would deliver children into the hands of Federal bureaucrats for rearing.

The Mondale-Brademas bill would establish a new child care and family services agency on a voluntary basis.

Opponents of the measure, however, insist it would design a program to undermine the influence of the family on child development.

BRADEMAS HAS been deluged with angry letters inspired by the two-page, unsigned mimeographed flyer attacking his bill.

In an unusual speech early this month, Representative Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D-Mass.), the majority leader of the House, took the floor to denounce the attack on the Brademas-Mondale bill.

"How does such outrageous material as that contained in the flyers I have mentioned spread like wildfire throughout the country?" he asked.

"I AM AFRAID that I must report that this poison has been spread in large part by some journalists who have reported as fact the contents of these flyers without even bothering to learn if the material was indeed contained in the bill.

The flyer to which O'Neill referred made use of fragments of the 1971 debate on a similar bill, which was vetoed by former President Nixon. It also quoted from a speech by Senator Carl Curtis (R-Neb.), who recited some of the items in a "charter" developed by a British organization. The senator's purpose was to show to what lengths social planners would go.

Mrs Onalee McGraw, who coordinates activities of the National Coalition For Children, said in an interview with Congressional Quarterly, a Washington reporting service, that material of that kind is counterproductive.

THE NCFC OPPOSED the Mondale-Brademas bill because its sponsors propose the use of tax dollars to subsidize an approach to child development favored by special-interest education groups, CQ reported. "I don't think the true debate on this bill has been served (by the anonymous attack)," Mrs. McGraw was quoted.

President Nixon, when he vetoed the 1971 bill, said it would "commit the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family-centered approach." Congress tried to pass the bill again in 1972, but the bill expired in the House after passing the Senate. Promoters of child-care legislation find their constituency interested because of the increasing number of children in homes where both parents work, or where there is only one parent who must work to maintain the family.

In the Children's Bureau reports, 27 million children under 18 years old had working mothers, an increase of 1.2 million since 1970.

DIRECTOR Carmen R. Maymi of the Women's Bureau told CQ that by 1985 the government expects 6.6 million mothers 20 to 44 years old will be working or looking for work, all of them with children under 5 years old.

She was quoted, "It is a mistake to think of day care exclusively as a welfare measure. Middle-class women struggling to provide their families with an adequate standard of living can enter the work force as they see fit." She said day care would be a boon to these women "who want to choose for themselves their own life style."

Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S

GREATEST NEWSPAPER

 Nation

Leaflet clouds day care bill

By Arthur Siddon

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON—Thousands of parents, convinced that Congress is about to usurp their right to rear and educate their children, have flooded congressional offices with protests. Calls and letters to House and Senate offices allege that a child care bill now before Congress would take children from their parents and even force them to live in government-run communes.

"These allegations are, of course, not only outrageous falsehoods—they are downright silly," said Rep. John Brademas (D., Ind.), a sponsor of the bill.

The source of the controversy is a widely-distributed leaflet—unsigned—attacking the Child and Family Service Bill. The bill, now buried in House and Senate subcommittees, would establish day care centers and other services for children of working mothers.

THE CHARGES in the leaflet have been so widely accepted that newspapers and television stations in Indiana, Michigan, and Kansas used the leaflet as the basis for editorials attacking the bill.

A Texas state education official duplicated the leaflet and distributed it to school superintendents with a notation that the bill "has frightening implications to our American way of life."

Because the leaflet is unsigned, neither Brademas nor Sen. Walter Mondale (D., Minn.), the bill's Senate sponsor, know who's responsible for it.

A BRADEMAS AIDE said the leaflet has probably been duplicated by recipients and sent on to friends in a chain letter fashion. "We also know the leaflets have been sent to conservative churches and other groups, which have distributed it to their memberships."

The American Conservative Union, which opposes the bill, said it has an idea where the leaflet originated—but wouldn't say.

"We certainly don't approve of the leaflet," said an ACU spokesman. "We're very much opposed to that bill, but when you get this kind of attack it draws attention from the real problems in the bill."

To support allegations that the bill would "Sovietize" the education of children, the leaflet quotes extensively from the Congressional Record—mostly from a speech by Sen. Carl Curtis (R., Neb.) during debate on a similar bill in 1971. The bill passed Congress but was vetoed by President Nixon.

IN HIS REMARKS, Curtis quoted from a British "Charter of Children's Rights," which the anonymous leaflet implied was the heart of the bill.

Those rights, as quoted in the leaflet, include "protection from, and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds; protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority; freedom from religious or political indoctrination."

"What is at issue is whether the parent shall continue to have the right to form the character of the children or whether the state, with all its power and magnitude, shall be given the decisive tools and technique for forming the young lives of the children of this country," the leaflet said.

Both Brademas and Mondale emphasized that nothing in the bill would alter the "existing legal relationship between parents and children" or provide for "compulsory services of any kind." Also, they said the bill makes no mention of religious preferences or instruction.

Dayton, Ohio, Sunday, December 7, 1975

Parents Angriely Attack Bill

Pamphlets Persuade Some Law Will Steal Kids

ANDREW MOLLISON

Day News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Since mid-November, Sen. Robert Taft Jr. (R-Ohio) and John H. Glenn Jr. (D-Ohio) have received more than 100 letters a day from angry Ohioans who believe that Congress is planning to take their children away from them.

The apparent cause of the letters are anonymous, untrue descriptions of the proposed Child and Family Service act of 1975 that have swept across the country. No one seems to know where the attacks originated.

The Miami Valley is the latest area to be inundated by the unsigned, two-page attacks which have been handed out in churches and in teacher mailboxes in at least one Dayton school, Wilbur Wright.

THE PROPOSED ACT actually would spend \$1 billion a year to expand some existing day care, prenatal and family health care programs to more families "on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services."

But the flyers say such things as that the act would entitle children to compensation for inadequacies in their homes; give children the right to protection from "excessive claims," like a demand to take out the garbage; for "parents from receiving their role" or religious beliefs in front of their

children and place the right to form the character of the child within the power of the state.

The flyer attributes its statements to the Congressional Record, which contains the official version of speeches by members of Congress.

ACTUALLY, ACCORDING to a Library of Congress study, the attack is a mixture of sentences taken out of context from a 1971 speech by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), an unrelated reprint of an article about education in the Soviet Union, a "Charter of Children's Rights" that slid into oblivion soon after it was drafted by a splinter group of British socialists several years ago, and a four-year-old Nixon veto message.

Several hundred letters from constituents opposing the act have been received since the Monday before Thanksgiving by Reps. Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R-Urbana), Tennyson Guyer (R-Findlay), Thomas Kindness (R-Hamilton) and Charles Whalen Jr. (R-Dayton).

Many of these letters either include phrases from, or have attached to them, copies of the two-page attack, and about a third mention that the writer learned about the proposed act at church.

House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass) said: "This bill has been the subject of some of the most

scurrilous and misleading propaganda that I have ever seen."

Reports from Texas, where a similar wave of grass-roots letters arose about a month before the fad hit the Miami Valley, managed to trace the usual version of the anonymous attacks back as far as Richard Burson, retired director of the Kansas Bible Camp near Hutchinson, who sent out 1,000 copies himself.

HE SAID HIS VERSION, which he has since been convinced is inaccurate, is a condensation of a three-page pamphlet his brother-in-law's sister received at a revival in Missouri.

Ohio's two senators and Miami Valley congressmen have been puzzled about how to respond.

Whalen, whose office is thinking of

for inadequacies in their upbringing, and take children away from their parents, are totally false."

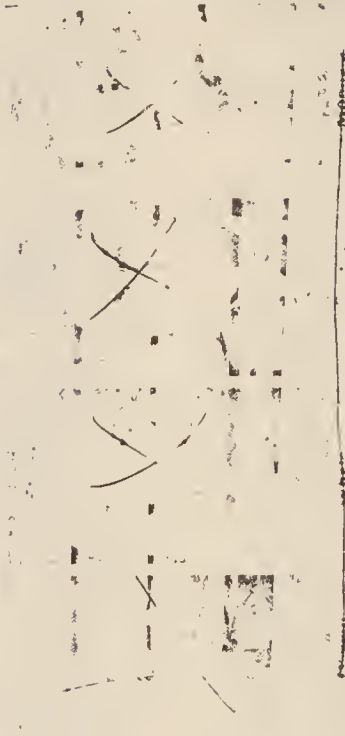
Glenn and Taft, in their standard replies, assure writers at some length that they will never vote for any legislation designed to destroy the family, but they do not mention the misinformation upon which the letter writers relied.

Guyer is much briefer. "You'll be pleased to know I am opposed to the bill."

SPONSORS, WHO included 28 senators and more than 90 representatives, admitted that, even without the attacks, they expected opposition to the bill.

Most believe that those passing along the attacks are simply misled, but Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn) said, "I believe that the individuals or organizations making the allegation know it is false."

He said the proposed act is endorsed by the PTA, the AFL-CIO, the United Methodist church, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the United Church of Christ, the Baptist and Lutheran churches, the UAW, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Child Welfare League of America, the National council of Jewish Women, the American Home Economics association, the National Association of Retarded children, and the National Education association.



sending detailed refutations to every household in his district, sends each writer a copy of a detailed response to the attack by the Select House Subcommittee on Education.

Whalen assures each constituent that he, too, "would be outraged if Congress considered legislation which was designed to take the responsibility for child-raising away from parents."

BROWN, UNLIKE WHALEN, is leaning against the bill for reasons independent of the attack. But his reply to letters from his constituents declares:

"Unfortunately, this legislation has been the subject of erroneous flyers and editorials throughout the country. The charges that House Resolution 2966 would give children the right to organize into labor unions; sue their parents

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

EUGENE C. PULLIAM—1889-1975

Publisher 1944-1975

EUGENE S. PULLIAM, *Publisher*

"Let the people know the facts and the country will be saved."—Abraham Lincoln

December 3, 1975.

Brademas Proposal Defended By O'Neill

The Star's Washington Bureau
Washington —Sponsorship of a bill to provide Federal funding of a child and family services program has made Representative John Brademas (D-Ind.) the target of a barrage of hate mail.

Representative Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill D-Mass. has come to the Hoosier's defense in an unusual floor appearance for a majority leader.

"When that confidence (in public officeholders) is destroyed as a result of tactics of smear and deception, the tactics of Watergate, unwittingly aided by a lackadaisical press, I feel it important to protest such tactics," O'Neill said during a special speech to the House.

O'NEILL SAID members of Congress from Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas have been getting heavy mail from constituents attacking the bill. Their objections were to "alleged portions of the bill which in fact are not in the bill or ever contemplated by its sponsors" O'Neill said.

He traced the misinformation about the bill to an unsigned flyer, which was distributed widely, charging that the child services legislation would take children from parental control and turn their upbringing over to the government in the manner of Communist child-care programs in the Soviet Union.

The Massachusetts congressman said that T.S. Hancock, director of an education service center in Houston, Tex., mailed copies of the flyer to area school superintendents. He included a note saying, "I urge that you take the time to read the attached information. I believe it has frightening implications to our American way of life."

LATER, HANCOCK told Richard Fly of the Houston Chronicle that he

mailed the flyer without checking its accuracy.

Television station WSBT in South Bend, the majority leader reported, attacked the bill in a broadcast that gave the impression the bill would cause children to form unions and bring lawsuits against parents for ostensible derelictions.

"Obviously, the news director of WSBT-TV made no effort to read the bill before delivering the editorial nor did he make any inquiry of Mr. Brademas, principal sponsor of the legislation and the representative in Congress of the district where the station is located."

O'Neill said, "I am pleased to report that two weeks later station WSBT issued (a) retraction."

O'NEILL IDENTIFIED the Gaston (Ind.) News as another which published an attack based on the material from the unsigned flyer and taken from another newspaper. It, too, retracted after getting the correct information, O'Neill said.

Brademas's home-town paper, the South Bend Tribune, quoted the congressman as saying, "Never in my 17 years as a representative in Congress have I seen a more systematic, willful attempt to smear both me and my work in the House of Representatives."

The South Bend paper carried a long editorial assailing the attacks on Brademas and the bill, even though it suggested the legislation ought not be passed at this time. In concluding his denunciation of the smear campaign, O'Neill said, "I urge that every member of Congress be on the alert for the finger-pickers who spread such poison throughout the land. For credibility and confidence in the efforts of respectable members of Congress cannot be allowed to suffer at the hands of malicious individuals who spread such poisonous falsehoods."

Sports (71-387) - News, P
Went Ads, 221-6000312 pages in Family Services Act
includes Star Machine

KANSAS CITY, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1975

★ MAIN EDITION ★

Misleading Charges Against Child Care Act

By Robert P. Sigman
An Editorial Writer

The handwritten letter, attached to an article that had been clipped from an area newspaper, expressed appreciation and not a little indignation. After all, a story with a headline, "Child Raising...A Task for Parents or Government?" holds ample potential for provocation. The concern, a reading of the letter and the story revealed, centered on the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, legislation now before Congress.

Information about this act should be spread, the writer insisted, "and your paper should be urging people to write letters about it." The tone of the letter is captured in this passage:

"I don't want the government ruling my life any more than it already does and certainly not telling me how to raise my children. It is nothing but communism no matter how you look at it and whoever thought it up and is working for its passage should be tried for treason."

The writer of the letter, a Grandview woman, admonished the media to sound the warning. "It seems to me the newspapers and other news sources aid and abet this practice (passage of legislation without sufficient public exposure) by not printing information about such things for those who will be affected by it."

Fair enough. If the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 has provisions described in the story mailed to The Star, there is good cause for wide discussion. The article in the area newspaper states flatly, for example, that a set of children's rights are included in the act. "They can be found on page 4123 of the Congressional Record," states the story with an inflection of documentation.

These children's rights cover compensation for the consequences of inadequacies in the homes and backgrounds of children; protection from excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority; freedom from religious or political indoctrination and the right to complain about teachers and parents without fear of reprisal.

"According to the Congressional Record," the story as-

Editorial Notebook

serts, "the intent of this bill is for the government to be responsible...for the nutritional interests of your child, and for all psychological interests of your child."

An "excerpt" purported by the article to be from the Congressional Record states that "as a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state."

The writer of the article concludes, based on the citations in the Congressional Record, that the Child and Family Services Act would lead to a "SOVIET-style system on communal child rearing which almost became law in this country in 1971 (and) is once again being pushed through Congress." The 1971 proposal was vetoed by President Nixon.

Whether you favor or oppose children's rights and government-sponsored child care programs, this legislation pending in both houses of Congress is of interest. So we obtained copies of H.R. 2266 and S. 626 (bills designated the Child and Family Services Act of 1975) from the office of Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.). We read them. None of the information in the newspaper article jumped immediately to the eye. Must have read too fast. We read the house bill, a 71-page document, again. Slowly and carefully.

Funny thing. The language in the area newspaper article wasn't there.

A telephone call was placed to the Washington office of Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), sponsor of the House bill. Frank Sullivan, an aide who has been handling inquiries on the 1975 act, was asked a series of questions. Could it be there had been a mistaken identification of the bill? Or that the measure had been amended or another introduced in its place? Sullivan replied in the negative on all

The Kansas City Star (cont.)

courts. What then, of the claims that the children's rights provisions are in the Brademas legislation (as well as in the Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota)?

The answers to this and other questions about this issue should be of interest to persons who have seen articles or flters with the child advocacy changes, and to supporters of the 1975 legislation. Either by design or ignorance, the assertions range from extremely misleading to untrue. Unsuspecting readers are being duped.

Of course there is no question about the children's rights provisions appearing in the Congressional Record. They were placed there by Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Nebr.) in 1971 while he was opposing a child development act in floor debate. Curtis observed that supporters of children's rights in England had drafted a charter. He then read into the Record the "Charter of Children's Rights of the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council for Civil Liberties."

Thus the statement in the newspaper article that the Children's Rights Charter is "becoming a part of the Child Development Act (of 1975)" is untrue. The excerpt from the Congressional Record was used in opposition to the 1971 child care bill. Its use in the newspaper article seems designed to mislead the reader.

The repeated references to the Congressional Record, seemingly as though it is an unquestioned authority and reflects official policy, prompt at least a fleeting look at the Record's function. As one national official has commented, the Record "has the ring of an official pronouncement to it." Some readers are aware, however, that in addition to giving an account of floor debate in both houses of Congress and other congressional matters, it is a repository for anything that lawmakers see fit to insert in it. But publication of material in the Congressional Record does not assure accuracy or fairness or objectivity. Indeed on occasion the insertions are highly subjective and biased. Certainly the general content of the Record, in and of themselves, cannot be considered governmental policy.

This is not understood by some citizens. In another let-

ter sent to The Star (along with a clipping of the newspaper article from the area newspaper), the signers say: "We assume the article is true because Congressional Record pages, numbers, etc., are listed." That is a very poor assumption.

The origin of the information in the newspaper article has not surfaced. Two letters were circulated this week with the same material bearing no relation. Much of the information has been in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, its national editions have been published verbatim in many papers and broadsheets, and even children's papers will do an investigation on the source of secondary information.

If the 1975 legislation is not what the leftlets and the area newspaper article contend, what is it? A major purpose, explains Brademas, is to arrange day care services "so that working mothers and welfare mothers can be secure while they are on the job or are looking for work of adequate care for their children." A second objective is to help detect physical and mental handicaps in children at an early age. The overall goal is to build up and strengthen the role of the family; sponsors point out that participation is on a voluntary basis.

Nothing here should be interpreted as a criticism of this legislation, however. It must be viewed on its merits in the legislative chambers. Part of this process necessarily brings into play public reaction. An important role is played by citizens not accurately informed. The newspaper article and the flters spread false impressions and in the process make it difficult for representatives to vote for the family care act for fear of reprisal, however misguided. This is a prime example of incorrect and misleading statements being used to cloud an issue. It is hardly a unique technique, but nonetheless does a gross disservice to our political and governmental process.

In this case, as in many, impetus by citizens has set off a search for the truth. We at The Star are grateful that these citizens made the effort to sound the alarm. We are also pleased that we could play a role in clearing the air on a very important issue.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

Houston's Family Newspaper

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1975

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

Second Class Postage Paid at Houston, Texas
© Houston Chronicle Publishing Company, 1975

How 'Rights' Letter Came To Houston

What the child and family plan really would provide. Sec. 1, Page 6.

BY RICHARD FLY
Chronicle Staff

An anonymous letter warned that a bill pending in Congress would destroy the American family.

The letter made its way from a revival meeting in Missouri to a compost and feed company in Kansas and from there to a Beeville merchant and thence to a Houston radio station. It ended up in offices of more than 50 school superintendents in the Houston area.

In the fashion of a chain letter, the unsigned epistle was copied, passed along and copied again as people reacted with alarm to the claims in the letter that the Child and Family Service Act of 1975 would destroy family structure and make children wards of the state.

The actual legislation bears little resemblance to the bill described in the letter. But few of the letter's recipients questioned whether it was true before passing the letter along.

The letter arrived in Houston about four weeks ago. It was first publicized by KTRH radio personality Dewey Compton, who read the letter on his program and asked listeners to write their congressmen opposing the bill.

Compton said his office distributed about 200 copies of the letter at the request of listeners.

One of those listeners was a Galveston County school administrator, who passed the letter along to the Region IV Education Service Center, an office of the Texas Education Agency, in Houston.

The center's director, T. S. Hancock, was alarmed by the letter, he said, and sent it to the more than 50 school district superintendents in the region.

In a note attached to the letter, he said: "I urge that you take the time to read the attached information. I believe it has frightening implications to our American way of life."

At least one superintendent, Dr. C. Lee Meyer of the Pasadena school district,

(See HOW, Page 6)

FROM PAGE 1

then passed the letter along to the district's personnel.

The majority of the statements in the letter are excerpted from the Congressional Record, a daily chronicle of proceedings in Congress.

However, Phil Moseley, a press aide to U.S. Rep. Bill Archer of Houston, researched the contents of the letter. He said most of the statements are taken out of context and tied together in such a way as to distort their meaning.

The statements are taken from the record of debate on Dec. 2, 1971. At that time, Congress was debating a similar, but stronger, bill than the one now before them.

Moseley pointed to several inaccuracies and distortions in the letter.

One part of the letter mentioned a "Charter of Children's Rights." Proposed items in this charter were:

"All children have the right of protection from and compensation for the consequence of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

"Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

"Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and other without fear of reprisals."

The charter was referred to by Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R-Neb., during debate on Dec. 2, 1971, as an example of how far the legislation could go in its interpretation. The charter, Curtis said, was recommended in England by an education advisory commission and was the product of the English National Council of Civil Liberties.

The letter did not mention that the "charter" originated in England among a group of Socialists, was not part of English law and was not planned for inclusion in Congress's legislation.

In addition, Moseley said, three paragraphs at the end of the letter, purportedly from the Congressional Record, actually are a compilation of statements from debate on the legislation, an unrelated article on education and child raising in the Soviet Union and other material apparently added by the letter's unknown author.

One sentence from this portion of the letter said:

"As a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state."

That sentence is from the article on the Soviet Union.

How the letter made its way from Kansas to Houston is a saga of happenstances.

Hancock, of the Region IV center, received a copy of the letter from an assistant, Tom Pate. Pate received the letter from Dr. Henry Willis, assistant superintendent of the Santa Fe school district in Galveston County, who received a copy from Compton.

Compton received his copy from Jack Megason, a Beeville resident whose agricultural products business is a sponsor of Compton's radio program. Megason received the letter from George Seacat, a compost retailer in Ashland, Kan., who

received it from a friend.

Seacat's friend picked up the letter in the Dodge City Office Supply Co., Dodge City, Kan.

The letters arrived in the store from an unknown source, the company's manager said.

Here there is a gap which picks back up at Radio Station in KMAN in Manhattan, Kan.

The press director of the Kansas Farm Bureau, a conservative lobby group, based one of his KMAN radio programs on the family service legislation. He interviewed a farmer, Richard Bayshor, who had heard a broadcast on Radio Station KFRM in Wichita, Kan., opposing the bill and referring to statements made in the letter.

KFRM did its broadcast on the basis of a note to the editor clipped from the Salina, Kan., Journal.

The note, written by David and Karen Smith, was based on the letter.

Smith received the letter from Richard Burson, retired director of the Kansas Bible Camp near Hutchinson.

Burson was the source of the letter which reached Houston and many other parts of the country.

"I only put out a thousand of them," Burson said, "and I'm surprised how far they've scattered."

He said he compiled his one-page letter from a three-page pamphlet he received from his brother-in-law's sister. She received the pamphlet at a revival in Missouri.

He rewrote the letter to make it shorter and tone down the "screaming" language, Burson said.

Burson's letter appears to be the one which has circulated the farthest and had the largest effect.

He said he stopped distributing the letter about a week after he started. He did so, he said, because he found out the letter was misleading.

"I think that many people who read this and seem to think that the Congressional Record account that is presented is the bill. But it isn't the bill. It is simply a discussion of the bill by people who were opposed to it," he said.

He also said people would be led to believe the statements in the letter referred to the 1975 bill. Actually, he said, it refers to the 1971 legislation.

Burson said he is "sort of sorry" he distributed the letter, because he has since received better information about the bill from Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., which he plans to distribute.

But the effects of the letter cannot so easily be dispersed.

Congressmen are receiving a large number of letters and phone calls about the legislation.

Hearings on the bill in the House subcommittee on education ended July 16. No action has been taken on it, so it appears doubtful that it will get out of committee before the end of the year.

But the letters keep coming.

What the Child and Family Plan Really Would Provide

BY JUDY WIESSLER

Chronicle Washington Bureau

Washington — Until a few weeks ago, the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 was just another of the hundreds of bills with popular-sounding titles and steep price tags languishing in congressional subcommittees.

Then, with a speed and intensity that neither congressional opponents nor proponents profess to fully understand, the bill became the subject of torrents of mail to members of Congress. Most of it was negative and based on false impressions of what the legislators would do.

Sponsored by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., and John Brademas, D-Ind., the bill is controversial in its own right.

But not because it would take children away from their parents, put them in communes, allow them to organize labor unions or sue their parents if they were forced to go to Sunday school or mow the lawn.

Such allegations, circulated broadly and anonymously, are seen by both sides as a threat to the prospect of serious debate on the real issue of whether the federal government should invest millions of dollars in a broad, new social program.

Even opponents of the bill, like Rep. Bob Casey, D-Houston, are uncomfortable with some of the propaganda. Casey is against the bill because he thinks "it costs too much and the federal government shouldn't be setting up day care centers across the country," an aide said. But he added that many constituents are writing letters based on information that is "inflammatory and completely false."

What the bill actually proposes is expenditure of \$150 million next year, increasing to \$1 billion in 1978, for a wide range of programs, including day care and health services, for children and, in some cases, their parents.

Priority would be given to services for children under 6, to needy families, families with working mothers and minorities.

Although the programs would be mostly funded by the federal government, they would be operated on the local level by governing boards on which parents of participating children could make up at least half the membership.

Children would not be allowed to participate in any of the programs unless their parents or legal guardians specifically requested that they do so. The bill prohibits any practice which would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal responsibilities of parents or guardians."

Parental permission would be required for any research or experimentation or medical or psychological examination involving a child.

The bill would establish a new Office of Child and Family Services within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to coordinate the local programs.

Units of local government, such as cities and counties, would apply to HEW to become "sponsors" of the programs and would set up the local governing boards with parent representatives.

The local boards would decide what kinds of programs are needed in their areas, choosing from a long list of the kinds of services authorized.

These include day care, educational programs before and after school and in the summer, family counseling, prenatal and post-partum medical care to mothers who cannot afford to pay, special help such as bilingual tutoring for minorities and migrants and activities geared to physically, mentally or emotionally handicapped children.

The bill requires that information be disseminated regularly to parents about available activities, that parents be consulted regularly on each child's development and that parents be allowed to "observe and participate in their children's activities."

Provisions of the bill have been sufficiently appealing to attract 29 cosponsors in the Senate and 94 in the House, including Reps. Barbara Jordan, D-Houston, and Henry B. Gonzalez, D-San Antonio.

But there is considerable skepticism, shared privately by some proponents, that the bill will become law unless it is scaled down dramatically.

Sponsors assume President Ford would veto such an expensive measure and acknowledge it could be difficult to muster the two-thirds vote necessary for an override, especially in the Senate.

A very similar Mondale-Brademas bill was killed in 1971 when Congress failed to override a veto by then-President Richard Nixon, who called the earlier bill "family weakening."

However, sponsors have a list of more than 80 groups which they say have endorsed the measure as "family strengthening." Those include the National Parent-Teachers Association, National Educational Association, National Association of School Boards, AFL-CIO, American Association of University Women, Girl Scouts of America, Boys Clubs of America, Salvation Army and National League of Cities.

Religious groups supporting the bill include the United Methodist Church, Baptist groups, Church of God, United Church of Christ, Episcopal Church, American Lutheran Church and B'nai B'rith.

An Excerpt From Distorted Chain Letter

The following excerpt is from the anonymous letter circulating in Houston and elsewhere concerning the Child and Family Service Act of 1975. All of it is erroneous.

1) "All children have the right of Protection from and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

2) "Children have the right of protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." (The question was asked by way of example, "What do you mean by the fact 'excessive claim'? The example was given 'If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist upon it'")

3) "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination."

"This means parents could not insist on children attending church or Sunday School or Synagogue. It also means the parent could be reported to authorities for expressing himself in his own home before his own children regarding politics and religion if the child reported this to the authorities."

4) "Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals".

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and sunny tomorrow,
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James J. Kilpatrick

Federal child-rearing bid creates monster

The Congress blundered once more last week, when both chambers voted to override the President's veto of the School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act. The veto should have been sustained. Both financially and philosophically, one more bottomless pit has just been dug.

The vetoed bill (H.R. 4222) was bad enough in itself. The measure is still more ominous for what its enactment portends. Last week's decisive vote surely will encourage sponsors of the languishing "Child and Family Services Act" to seek action on their bill. In the name of little children, we are about to be led over one more watershed toward the total welfare state.

Under H.R. 4222, which now becomes law, the old familiar school lunch program will become bloated beyond recognition. The act deals with non-school food programs, with feeding programs for mothers and with summer feeding programs. The act will make the school breakfast program permanent. Under this measure, children from families of four with incomes up to \$9,770 will be eligible for subsidized meals.

No one knows how much H.R. 4222 will cost. The best estimate is \$2.7 billion in the current fiscal year, roughly \$1.2 billion above what the White House had recommended for such programs. Those who recall the startling growth of the food-stamp program will recognize a mushroom snore.

The question ought to have been asked years ago, and it should have been asked last week: How in the name of the Founding Fathers did the federal government get into the break-fast business? Does the Constitution impose no limits upon the legislative powers of Congress? Has the general welfare clause become a boundless reservoir in which the 10th Amendment drowns?

That is what this liberal Congress seems to be saying. The vote to override was 397-18 in the House, 79-13 in the Senate. Dozens of members, usually thought to be conservative, voted to override. Politically speaking, they felt they could not do otherwise.

The same sentiments that propelled H.R. 4222 to enactment will provide fuel for S. 626, the new child development act sponsored

chiefly by Minnesota's Sen. Walter Mondale. (A companion bill, H.R. 2966, sponsored chiefly by John Brademas of Indiana, is pending in the House.) Hearings on this dangerous measure were completed in July. The bill has been napping quietly in subcommittee ever since.

Sen. Mondale doubtless will wake it up. If "child development" sounds familiar, it is familiar. Four years ago Congress adopted such a program as Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1971. On Dec. 10, President Nixon imposed a resounding veto.

It is useful to recall what Nixon said about the 1971 bill. Its laudable intent, he said, "is overshadowed by fiscal irresponsibility, administrative unworkability and family-weakening implications." Nixon termed the bill "a long leap into the dark for the United States government and the American people." To adopt the bill, he said, "would commit the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal ap-proaches to child-rearing."

The same objections apply to the sleeping Senate bill. True, a token effort has been made to paper over

the most sinister implications of the 1971 proposal. The revised bill is replete with fulsome gestures toward parent participation. Indeed, the sponsors would be pleased to see parents become "partners" with government in the raising of their children. A more presumptuous "partnership" could not be devised.

No one should be fooled by a paint job. The sleeping Mondale-Brademas bill is the same bold, far-reaching scheme advanced in 1971 for the essential Sovietization of the American family. For all its deceptive trimmings, this bill proposes to make the government the prime parent of millions of children. In the formative years of early childhood, under this massive program, the role of natural parents would become merely advisory. A legion of teachers, psychologists and behavior specialists would shape the infant clay.

Compared to Mondale-Brademas, the just-enacted

school lunch bill is chicken feed. If "child development" becomes law, the cost swiftly will escalate into multiple billions. Long-fellow once remarked on nature's plan: The child keeps growing into the man. Keep an eye on the Mondale-Brademas baby. It will one day become a monster.

[The Goshen News, Friday, April 9, 1976]

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 16, 1975

Editor
Washington Star News
225 Virginia Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Editor:

A recent issue of your newspaper included a column by James J. Kilpatrick concerning the Child and Family Services legislation pending before Congress. This column contained so many totally inaccurate charges that we, as the primary sponsors of this measure in the Senate and the House of Representatives, are writing to set the record straight.

Mr. Kilpatrick claims, quite incorrectly, that this legislation is "family weakening"; that it will make government "the prime parent of millions of children"; that it places parents in a "merely advisory role"; and that it will lead to the "sovietization of the American family". There is not a shred of truth in any of these charges. If there were, we would not be sponsoring this bill.

What this proposal seeks to do, instead, is to strengthen and support families in their efforts to provide their children -- on a totally voluntary basis -- with basic health, education and other services they want for them but too often cannot afford. Thus, it authorizes funding for a variety of services including prenatal health care, medical treatment to detect and remedy handicapping conditions and day care services for children of working mothers.

Every program would be totally voluntary, and specifically limited to children whose parents request the service. And, parent control is guaranteed by requirements in the bill that every program funded will be selected, directed and governed by the parents whose children participate in it.

It is no accident, then, that a wide range of civic and religious organizations who have studied this bill and testified on it have specifically endorsed it as "family strengthening". These organizations include the Catholic Church, the Baptist Church, the United Methodist Church and the Lutheran Church.

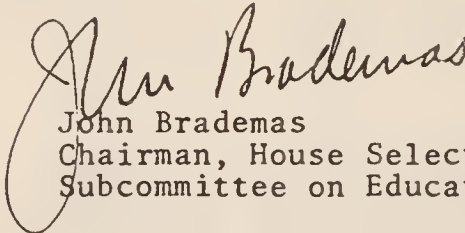
Editor, Washington Star News
October 16, 1975

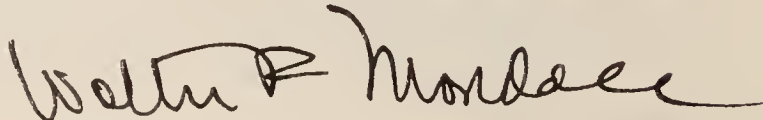
Page Two

Reasonable people may disagree about the extent to which the Federal government can afford to fund legislation of this kind; which services should be authorized; how a program of this kind might best be administered; and the like.

But, debates over issues such as these should be based on the facts, and decided on the merits. To do otherwise -- especially to totally misrepresent the purpose and provisions of the legislation under discussion -- is a disservice to all Americans concerned about families and children.

Sincerely,


John Brademas
Chairman, House Select
Subcommittee on Education


Walter F. Mondale
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee
on Children and Youth

Beware of your children, says smear campaign

MILLIONS of American parents have been misled into thinking that a new Bill going through Congress would give their children the right to sue them for parental inadequacy, form their own trade unions and obey the state before their parents.

The claims about the new Bill are made in an anonymous leaflet which partly blames Britain's National Council for Civil Liberties, and which has been spread chain-letter fashion across the United States. In one day alone 8,000 angry letters arrived in the offices of one Congressional committee.

The two-page mimeographed leaflet alleges that the Bill contains a "charter of children's rights" which it claims was drafted by Britain's NCCL. According to the leaflet the Bill would give the children right to:

- sue their parents for any inadequacies in their homes or backgrounds.
- disobey "excessive claims" made on them by parents or authority so that children would even have the right to refuse to take out the garbage
- sue their parents for handing on political or religious ideas.
- make formal complaints about teachers, parents and others.

The leaflet is not the only weapon used against the Bill. A TV programme produced in Indiana began its commentary on the Bill "Little Herbie Jones is ten. He belongs to Local 53 of the American Federation of Children's Unions. He's about to file a suit against his folks because they forgot to take him to the zoo last week. The folks are a little upset because they've already been hit by a restraining order that says that Herbie can't be forced to attend

Sunday school. In a companion ruling a judge says the parents will be in contempt of court if they make Herbie take the garbage out one more time.

The pamphlet concludes that the Bill is a Communist plot by which the state could steal children from their parents and that, if passed, it would destroy democracy and the American family life. Parents are urged to block the Bill at any cost.

In fact the Child and Family Services Bill, as it is called, contains no such "charter."

It merely seeks to make state funds available for the welfare of pregnant mothers, babies, handicapped children, and children whose mothers go out to work, something taken for granted in Britain.

All the services would be by the request of parents and no mention is made of state interference. In fact the Bill explicitly states: "Child and family service programmes must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only."

The Bill, sponsored by two Democrats, Congressman John Brademas and Senator Walter Mondale, has received the support of Democrats and Republicans alike and has been accepted by most of America's child welfare organisations, from the National Parent-Teacher Association to the American Academy of Paediatrics. Since Senator Mondale has been nominated to run as vice-president with Jimmy Carter, the Bill and the

misrepresented in an attempt to attack a Bill designed to help the children and their mothers.

Five years ago a similar Bill sponsored by John Brademas was vetoed by Richard Nixon on the ground that it was "family-weakening". There had been smear-tactics then, too: an opponent in Congress mentioned the NCCL and an alleged charter for children's rights.

John Brademas is concerned that the campaign could defeat the Bill. "Americans say they like children," he says. "But if you measure the money we invest, we don't seem to like them very much." He points out that the Bill proposes the use of 1,700 million dollars over three years—and in the same period 200 times as much would

be spent on arms manufacture. He is worried about the high infant mortality rate (16 nations rank as better than America), the lack of nutritional aid to pregnant women and babies, the fact that 40 per cent of American children are not immunised and that in an average year 29 per cent never get a medical check-up. "There are over six million children under the age of six whose mothers go out to work," he says, "but there are few day-care centres and many are left without proper supervision."

He is grieved at the extent of opposition stirred up against a much-needed Bill by crude methods. "An issue of the Right-wing John Birch Magazine," he says, "even illustrated our Bill with a picture of children giving the Nazi salute. At the same time they accuse us of hatching a Communist plot."

London Sunday Times
September 5, 1976

The Goshen News

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F. L. HASCALL, Publisher

Telephone 533-2151

ROBERT W. CONRAD, Editor

More About Those Leaflets

The Child and Family Services Bill which has been supported by Congressman John Brademas has been the subject of much concern and debate by area residents.

The bill was the object of a smear campaign that included a leaflet that was widely distributed in this area. No one accepted "credit" or took the blame for distributing the leaflet that was inaccurate and contained many misleading statements.

Information from the leaflet was used in an editorial in a Warsaw newspaper which was reprinted by The News. Congressman Brademas demanded an apology by The News and we gladly complied because it was deserved.

Although we received a number of inquiries later from concerned citizens that some of the information in the leaflet might be true, the issue seemed to die a natural death. So has the bill as Mr. Brademas stated in his report to the people of the Third District that "sponsors of the bill—for two reasons—decided not to push for its passage: (1) President Ford would veto the bill, and (2) there is not enough money in the federal budget to pay for it."

But the congressman, in reporting on the bill and the anonymous false flyers, said the smear campaign was backed by the "radical extremist John Birch Society."

Now the John Birch Society is mad and we suspect the congressman could care less. John F. McManus, Belmont, Mass., director of public relations for the John Birch Society, takes issue with the congressman over the accusation that the Society has backed the smear campaign. "This is not the first time that a seemingly clairvoyant congressman has somehow ascertained that the Society is the producer of unsigned material. We fear, however, that Mr. Brademas' crystal ball, or whatever else he might be using, has let him down."

Alton Foreman of Elkhart, section leader for The John Birch Society, sent us a copy of a letter he sent to Mr. Brademas asking that the congressman apologize.

Foreman's letter denies the Birch Society's backing of the anonymous flyer. "The factual John Society supported article is in no way similar to the anonymous flyer but is in opposition to and concerning the 1975 bill co-sponsored by you.

"Your report cited several newspapers in this

area who made apologies to you for printing from the anonymous flyer. You however failed to give to those of us opposed to your bill any legitimacy by failing to state the editors position on the bill. Example: Goshen News, Nov. 7, 1975" ... we make no apology for opposing the bill ..."

The congressman's report simply quoted the following from The News editorial: "It really is an unfair smear attempt to suggest ... that the bill will cost you about the last vestige of control over the family you think you have."

Mr. Foreman goes on to say, "We agree with you Mr. Brademas that information relevant to the 1975 bill be used in any discussion about it. This we did.

"I am therefore requesting that you make a public apology to the members of The John Birch Society in your next newsletter, and or a press release ..."

"I believe the dignity of your office will compel you to do for us what the news media did for you with regard to the "false anonymous flyer."

Too much has been said already about the Child and Family Services Bill and we are pleased that the bill isn't likely to become law, at least until a more liberal president is elected.

Congressman Brademas probably would have been better off ignoring the bill and the anonymous false flyers in his report to the people.

The Sun Chronicle

ATTLEBORO - NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Opinion

March 9, 1976

Facts Can Allay Fears

The House version of the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 (HR 2966) is pending in the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Labor and Education Committee. The subcommittee concluded hearings last July 13 and we have learned from Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R-Tenth District) that no further action is anticipated during the current session of Congress. Nevertheless, we return to the Act which was the subject of an editorial last Wednesday because since that date there has been additional indication that there is misunderstanding and concern about the proposed legislation.

Some of the unnecessary fear about the intention behind HR 2966 and the identical Senate version of the measure, S.626, is caused by an anonymous flyer. One of the things that make the flyer sound convincing is that it frequently cites The Congressional Record to "prove" that there are in the bill things that actually are not in it. Principal among these is the charge that the proposed legislation is intended to take away from parents many of their rights to rear and educate their children and turn those rights over to the Federal government.

To say that something appears in The Congressional Record gives the matter an unwarranted authenticity among people who are not familiar with the Record. It contains not only actions of the Congress and speeches of members, but it contains many items that individual members receive permission to have printed in it.

In the dispute over the Child and Family Services Act, one of the opponents Sen. Curtis of Nebraska, inserted in the Record material he attributed to an organization in a foreign country. A flyer can truly say that this material is in The Congressional Record but it cannot truly say that it is part of the bill that is being proposed.

An analogy to this situation is found in

newspapers. Besides publishing what they believe to be facts, newspapers often publish what persons say. Naturally, the papers don't guarantee that the speakers' words are accurate and they will just as quickly print the words of another speaker taking the opposite view. The theory is that if enough discussion is held on a given topic, the truth will emerge. However, you frequently hear that "the newspaper said so" when what actually happened was that "the newspaper reported that so and so said so."

We suggest that those who are concerned about the Child and Family Services Act write to the office of Sen. Edward W. Brooke, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 or Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Room 431, Russell Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 and ask for a copy of S.626.

Among other things you will find right at the outset, in its "Statement of Findings and Purpose," it is noted that Congress finds that - (1) the family is the primary and the most fundamental influence on children; (2) child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services, with a view toward offering families the options they believe are most appropriate for their particular needs."

You might also ask your senator or congressman to send you a list of the 63 organizations that support the Child and Family Services Act. Any of the 63 is much more prestigious than any anonymous letter and the 63 in combination should help to allay fears that seem to have been aroused unnecessarily.

Congress must answer for many things, but the evidence seems clear that it is on the right track with HR 2966 and S 626

The Sun Chronicle

ATTLEBORO — NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Opinion

March 3, 1976

Anonymous Letters Stir Readers Unnecessarily

It is practically an axiom of journalism that you pay little or no attention to anonymous letters. Perhaps this is part of the reason why on the comparatively rare occasions that you read through an anonymous letter, its contents do not stay long in your memory. It might be well for the general public to give as little value to anonymous letters as newsmen do.

Robert P. Hey, a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Washington, has reported that tens of thousands of Americans apparently have unquestioningly believed anonymous letters claiming that Congress might take away from parents the authority to rear their children as they see fit.

This, then, is one of the rare instances when, distasteful as it may be, a particular anonymous letter requires discussion — not because its contents are valuable, but because its effect is so widespread. One of the letters has been sent to The Sun Chronicle so there probably are others in this area.

The readers of the letters, according to Hey, have been deluging Congress with angry letters of their own demanding that Congress reject the proposal that the anonymous letters attack. He describes it as "... one of the heaviest, longest-lasting mail campaigns in many years."

Hey also says of the campaign:

"It is also one of the most disturbing. For the anonymous letters on which it is based consist almost entirely of distortions and outright falsehoods. A careful examination of the congressional bill they attack shows no section of it would give control of children to the government, despite the anonymous fier's assertions that such a change 'is becoming part of' the proposal. Further, a check of congressional sources shows no such change ever was contemplated.

"On the contrary, the bill aims to aid many American families, especially the poor, by providing day-care facilities for children and health assistance. No family would be forced to participate in such a program — it would be entirely voluntary."

There are a couple of lessons to be learned from this besides the obvious one that an anonymous letter can stir up a lot of unnecessary worry and pain because the reader has no way of checking the credentials of the writer:

One of the lessons is that more and more people are coming to realize that when a government funds a program it usually will want to control it, if not at the outset then in the not distant future. When more people realize this there will not be such haste to run to the government for help. Even though the government control in this instance would be nothing like the anonymous letters said, the willingness of the public to believe the letters indicates the fear of that possibility.

The other lesson springs from Hey's reporting that the "... mail campaign flooding Congress has entirely killed the modest hope of sponsors that they could gain congressional approval of some kind of compromise bill —" The lesson is that congressmen — whose primary concern usually is reelection — often act in accordance with letters from their constituents.

How much better it is, though, when people seek out objective information instead of relying on anonymous appeals to their emotions and then write to their elected representatives with knowledge that they are on firm ground in demanding certain actions.

THE RIVERTON Ranger



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Wyoming Prize-Winning Newspaper
1976

Wed Feb. 11 1976

Editorially Speaking

Agents of the Other Side

Last year imaginations ran wild over stories of cattle mutilations. This year it's fact mutilations.

Who started the gross distortions about the Child and Family Services Act of 1975? The perpetrators of the gross distortion can be tracked down, but for what purpose?

There's an old saying, "Believe nothing that you hear and only half of what you see (or read)."

People reacted to the assortment of falsehoods. Some believed Big Brother was about to snatch children from their mother's arms and ban babes from Sunday School.

The authors of the false propaganda sought to shake people's confidence in their government. In this instance, the scare peddlers were traitorous, not the Congress.

Government has grown large. Ridiculous laws are sometimes passed, sometimes through oversight. Bureaucratic interpretations sometimes distort legislative intent.

But the Congress hasn't lost its wits nor senses. The family remains the cornerstone of

democracy. Add on a few more homilies that sound like platitudes.

What the excitement over the Mondale-Brademas Child and Family Services Act does tell us is that there are professional fright peddlers in our midst. For various reasons, including lining their own pockets with money, these scare mongers continuously bombard our people with words about how dumb, how unpatriotic, how insensitive our government and its leaders are.

Our system calls for constant self-examination and improvement. While we're purging the rascals out of government, equal attention should be given to those fright peddlers who keep telling us how bad everything is, especially our government.

People mutilating facts such as those scaring us over the Child and Family Services Act aren't friends at all. They are agents of the other side, wittingly, or unwittingly.

Robert A. Peck

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Page 10

Monday, February 2, 1976

A GREAT MANY people in this state and others are upset by an anonymous, unfounded smear campaign against a bill in Congress that would provide comprehensive day-care services for children.

An unsigned flyer has been widely circulated among church and other groups and has stirred fears by its implications that the bill would take away the authority of parents over their own children, and that children have the right of compensation for the consequences "of inadequacies in their homes and neighborhoods, the protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority..."

The phony flyer quotes from statements in the *Congressional Record*, and the implication is that the opinions expressed are both factual and current. Neither is the case.

As far as can be determined from the *Record*, the comments have been pieced together from a speech back in 1971 in which Sen. Carl Curtis was attacking the "child development" school of thought.

The flyer goes on to say: "The Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming part of the Child Development Act." There is no record of such an act, and presumably the flyer refers to the Child and Family Services Act of 1975. If so, the statement is a falsehood.

The Child and Family Services Act is a measure by Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota. It provides simply for an extension of appropriations for day care centers and other "quality child and family services" in order to assist parents who request such services. It is strictly voluntary.

The measure contains no language that would remove or reduce any parental control. In fact, language in the bill reads just the opposite. It says:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other developments of their children. Nor shall any section of this act be construed or applied in such a manner as to permit any invasion of privacy otherwise protected by law..."

Pernicious Smear Tactic Against Child Care Bill

It says further: "...programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services."

The Child and Family Services Act has its critics, but the criticism is based largely on cost and duplication of services.

Members of Congress are being besieged by callers who are inquiring about the bill as a result of the false information being distributed. Sen. William Brock says he likely won't vote for the bill because it calls for appropriations of \$1.8 million over three years. But he said the bill doesn't contain the language attributed to it, and if it did, there would be no way to pass it.

What is behind the effort is as puzzling as it is pernicious in trying to spread a subtle poison to those who don't have all the information they need at hand.

The measure ought to be debated on its merits, and it is unfortunate that a sleazy, underhanded and malicious effort is being made to mislead parents into thinking it is something that it is not.

The Oregonian

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1976

Faceless critics

An anonymous campaign against child care legislation in Congress points up once again the strange tendency of some people to believe the worst, even if it is completely unreasonable.

Unsigned leaflets are being circulated around the country, including Oregon, against the proposed Child and Family Service Act, which would provide federal funding for a variety of services to families. Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., a sponsor of the bill, has termed the campaign "one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

Among contentions of the anonymous leaflets are that the bill would free children from having to obey their parents and would give government control over family life. Sponsors of the bill unequivocally deny these and other claims. Indeed, a moment's reflection makes it seem unlikely indeed that Congress would pass a bill completely altering American family life.

Nevertheless, the leaflets have prompted thousands of letters to congressional offices denouncing the bill.

The legislation raises valid points to debate, but the debate is not helped by an irrational and misleading campaign.

Brademas-Mondale bill hit by 'vicious' campaign

By ELIZABETH BOWMAN
Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON — Legislation to expand day care services to serve growing numbers of working mothers is no closer to enactment than it was several years ago, but a major campaign to discredit the bill has put the nearly dormant proposal back in the congressional spotlight. Capitol Hill aides call the campaign one of the most misleading and vicious in memory.

The attack comes as somewhat of a surprise to sponsors of the bill, known as the Child and Family Services Act. According to aides, the sponsors have not even decided whether to push for active congressional consideration of the measure in the coming year.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., and Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., would provide federal funding to support many types of comprehensive child care programs. It carries a \$1.85-billion, three-year price tag, and chances for its approval, particularly over an expected presidential veto, are not considered good.

Unsigned leaflets attacking the measure have surfaced from Ohio



Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn. (left), and Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind.

Child care legislation co-sponsored by Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., has become the object of an anonymous propaganda campaign, described by Capitol Hill aides as vicious. Rep. Brademas, in two speeches in Michigan City Sunday, discussed the campaign and said the misleading material even has been the basis for some TV and newspaper editorials. This article was prepared by Congressional Quarterly Inc., an objective and highly-regarded research organization in Washington. The article is published to answer questions about the Brademas-Mondale legislation — and the campaign against it — raised by many readers.

to Texas in the last few months in what is apparently an organized but anonymously coordinated drive to stir up opposition to the bill. The leaflets have been used as the basis for newspaper and broadcast editorials and hundreds of letters to members of Congress.

The basic thrust of the leaflets is that the bill would give the government, not the family, basic responsibility for bringing up children. The material purports to describe the bill by quoting from the *Congressional Record* giving many the impression that the material is current and factual.

In fact, sponsors point out, some of the material is drawn from what opponents of the measure said during debate on a similar bill in late 1971. Other material suggesting that the bill would give children the right to disobey their parents is drawn from a proposal unsuccessfully promoted by a British group. This proposal has nothing to do with the provisions of the Mondale-Brademas bill.

"This bill...is being subjected to

one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service," Mondale concluded in a recent Senate speech rebutting the material point by point.

Sponsors repeatedly have stressed that participation in any child care program funded under the bill would be completely voluntary and that parents would make up at least half of the membership of any group setting policies for these programs. The bill also states that the family is the primary influence on child development and bans any interference with the "moral and legal rights" of parents.

Despite its support by major women's, labor, educational and church groups, the bill has had its more conventional opponents for years. President Nixon vetoed a similar proposal in 1971.

Administration officials continue to argue that the bill would cost too much, prove impossible to administer and duplicate existing federally sponsored day care pro-

grams. The federal government is expected to spend roughly \$1.2-billion directly on day care services this year, mostly for children from lower-income families.

Administration officials also contend that Americans do not want the federal government to play such a direct role in the day care field. "...We do not believe that the American people have reached a consensus that the federal government should provide the kind of mass developmental day care for pre-school children envisioned in this bill," former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger argued in July.

Other critics contend that people are fed up with social programs directed by Washington bureaucrats. And despite the provisions of the bill emphasizing parent participation, conservative opponents argue that it would help undermine the influence of the family on child development.

But sponsors of the measure point to a growing need for day care as more mothers of young

children join the labor force out of economic need or personal choice. Over one-third of the married women with children under age six held jobs in 1974, compared with 18.6 per cent in 1960. Experts estimate that licensed day care programs can care for only 1 million of the roughly 6 million pre-school children of working mothers.

Supporters of expanded federal support also complain that much of the day care now supported by the federal government is of poor quality. "It is not enough simply to provide mind-numbing, custodial care for children while their parents work," Mondale insists, "or health and education services that are third-rate..."

But faced with a probable veto, sponsors of the bill are considering two options. They may postpone any push for the bill. Or they could scale it down so that it can win the support needed to override a veto while still providing some meaningful assistance for child care programs.

opinion

Page 4

Friday, December 12, 1975

Smearmongers

Distortion of facts to advance a cause — or to deter one — is deceitful and wrong, whether it is done by a political administration, by a news medium, or by an organization.

When it is done in anonymity, as is the case with a current smear campaign against the proposed federal Child and Family Services Act, it is even more repugnant.

Third District Cong. John Brademas is one of the sponsors of the act. His office has received hundreds of letters about the bill which have been written in response to the anonymously circulated material. There even have been instances of TV and newspaper editorials based on propaganda.

Sen. Walter Mondale, the co-sponsor of the bill, said it is "being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

The legislation — as written, not as distorted in the propaganda — is controversial. There are aspects to it, as Rep. Brademas said in a speech in Michigan City Sunday, which certainly call for rational debate in Congress and criticism by citizens who disagree with the concept of expanded federal funding of child care services.

But a smear campaign is something else. And this one, like all of them, serves only to thoroughly discredit those who create it or abet it.

18-THE NEW PRAGUE TIMES-Thursday, Dec. 11, 1975

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Unsigned circular is replete with falsehoods and misrepresentations

Customarily when an anonymous letter is received at The Times, it is consigned forthwith to the round file, with or without reading. That is standard practice in newspaper offices.

However, an unsigned mimeographed flyer came to our attention recently which is being widely circulated throughout the country and which calls for refutation and repudiation. The mimeographed circular bears no name, no address and no source of identification. That in itself is reprehensible and lacking in courage of conviction. It is wholly a collection of misrepresentations and downright falsehoods.

The anonymous flyer castigates the proposed Child and Family Services Act of 1975 alleging, in brief, that this legislation would deprive parents of parental direction and control of their children and Sovietize the youngsters in some kind of communal system.

In a speech delivered before the United States Senate on November 19, Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, one of the sponsors of the bill in Congress, declared:

"Contrary to these unsigned allegations, the child and family legislation contains nothing that changes or affects the legal relationship between parents and their children. Instead, it simply offers to families--on a totally volunteer basis--access to health, education and child care services which they want for their children but often cannot afford. It offers prenatal health care and early medical screening and treatment to detect and rectify handicapping conditions, and day care for children

of working mothers, and the bill specifically limits eligibility for these services to "children whose parents or guardians request such services"--S 626 section 2 1/2 section 106 (b).

"In addition, this legislation is deliberately and carefully designed to provide parental control of any services offered. Thus, the bill requires that all programs funded would be selected, established and controlled by the parents of the children participating in them".

In the Congressional Record of that day, Senator Mondale categorically listed and refuted each and every one of the allegations made in the anonymous circular, with citations from the wording of the Child and Family Services Act.

Anyone who has known and watched Fritz Mondale's career from his early activities in public affairs, through his service as Minnesota attorney general and now to a United States Senatorship knows full well that he could not be a party to any such program as the anonymous circular falsifies. The people of Minnesota have demonstrated their confidence and trust in Walter F. Mondale by overwhelming majorities at each election in which his name has appeared on the ballot.

It is truly regrettable that able, honest and conscientious public servants who co-sponsored the Child and Family Services Act in the Congress must be subjected to such unfair, anonymous misrepresentation,--but it appears that is the burden which we place upon them.

ELKHART, INDIANA, December 11, 1975

122

Brademas Says Statements Unfounded

Pamphlet Still Haunts Legislation

By MARK HADLEY

The Child and Family Services bill, which is being considered in both houses of Congress, is still the subject of controversy, which the bill's supporters believe is the result of false statements being circulated.

According to sponsors, including Rep. John Brademas, information carried in an anonymously authored pamphlet makes statements about the effects of the bill which are unfounded.

The pamphlet, entitled "Raising Children — Government or Parent's Right?", charges that the bill would give to the government the responsibility of raising children.

In a memorandum from Brademas' office, reprinted in Congressional Quarterly on Dec. 1, the Congressman said that all programs authorized in the bill will be "provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or guardians request such services."

The flyer says that the bill includes this statement: "If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of the program, parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a 'specialist' appointed by the government) would enter into the home and direct the education, even within the home and, if the parent would object, the authority in the home would, de facto, be transferred to these advocates." The quote

is supposedly taken from the Congressional record.

Such statements have never appeared in the Congressional Record, according to the Brademas memorandum. He said that they appear to have been taken from a number of related statements appearing in the Congressional Record on Dec. 2, 1971.

Brademas said he is mystified by the media's basing editorial statements on the flyer without reading the bill itself. Such editorials appeared in the Goshen News (reprinted from the Warsaw Times-Union) and on WSBT radio and television stations. Both later made retractions.

The congressman said that the language in the flyer bears no resemblance to the

language used in any legislation and "in some places, it isn't even grammatically correct."

Indiana has not been the only state in which a campaign of misinformation has been started. According to Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass., congressmen in Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas have received considerable unfavorable correspondence about the bill based on the flyers.

O'Neill said in a speech before the House that he believes the attacks are being leveled "with reckless disregard of the facts," noting that the bill was introduced by 124 members of Congress, of both political parties.

Brademas also noted that the bill has the support of numerous national organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the League of Women Voters, and the American Bankers Association.

The "smear campaign," as it has been labeled by Brademas and O'Neill, comes as a surprise to many supporters because the bill has been nearly dormant during this session of Congress.

Even if passed by both houses of Congress, the bill has been given little chance for enactment because of a predicted Presidential veto. The bill's \$1.85 billion, three-year price tag violates President Ford's plans to cut federal spending.

Wabash Plain Dealer

Wabash, Indiana

Friday, November 21, 1975

Child-Family Act confuses parents

By LINDA MONROE
Plain Dealer Reporter

A mix-up between the Child and Family Service Act and an English child service act has resulted locally in confused parents and a petition that passes on false information to those who read it.

The Child and Family Service Act, Senate bill 262 and House bill 2966, is sponsored by Third District Rep. John Brademas. Brademas is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Education.

Mrs. Nelson Adams, Roann R.R. 1, "wrote letters to all the Congressmen I had addresses for" in trying to find out about Brademas' bill.

She received a response from Fourth District Rep. J. Edward Roush, saying Child and Family Service Act child care services would be offered on a voluntary basis, and the act would be locally, not federally, administered.

Mrs. Adams heard about the bill through her church.

A petition being circulated locally says at the top, "Raising Children—Government's or Parent's Right?" According to Brademas' staff director, Frank Sullivan, the petition quotes a bill from Great Britain, read on the Senate floor by then—Nebraska Senator Carl Curtis as an example of the direction Great Britain could be taking in child care. The English proposal was read in 1971.

Mrs. Adams had not seen the petition. It is unknown who has been circulating it.

Mrs. John Perfilio, Youth Service Bureau executive director, also had not seen the petition. It could have been brought into Wabash from out of town, she said.

Sullivan said no part of the English bill was ever considered for action in the U.S. House or Senate.

Phyllis O'Callaghan, legislative aide to Roush, listed agencies endorsing the U.S. Child and Family Service Act. They include the National Parent-Teacher Organization, American League of Women Voters, National Education Association, American Bankers Association, United Auto Workers, Girl Scouts of America, United Conference of Catholic Charities, and national Baptist and Methodist associations.

"I have a list of about 40 organizations sponsoring the Child and Family Service Act," O'Callaghan said. "You know they wouldn't be sponsoring it if it was that bad."

Roush has received hundreds of letters concerning the act, she said. The Congressional Record, which records anything said on the Senate and House floors whether or not it is being considered for action, was the petition's source for the 1971 English bill which Sullivan said was confused with the U.S. Child and Family Service Act.

Parts of the English bill which the petition said were included in the Child and Family Service Act are "All children have the right of protection from, and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds," "Children have the right of protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority," "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination," and children should be able to make "complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals." None of these phrases are found in the U.S. Child and Family Service Act.

The petition also falsely cites the U.S. bill as being mandatory, saying that if a government-appointed "specialist" finds parents' child care to be inadequate, "the authority in the home would, De Facto, be transferred to these advocates," if the parents objected authorities directing the education of their children.

O'Callaghan said the U.S. Child and Family Service Act includes "prohibition against meddling into parents' affairs." Pages 2 and 3 of the bill state in part: "It is the purpose of the Act to provide a variety of quality child and family services in order to assist parents who request such services with priority to those pre-school children and families with the greatest need in a manner designed to strengthen family life and to insure decision-making at the community level."

O'Callaghan said no action has been taken yet in the Senate or House concerning the bill. Although 10 days of hearings have been held, the bill is still at the subcommittee level, she said.

How Roush votes on the act "depends on how it comes out of the subcommittee," O'Callaghan added.

As it now stands, the Child and Family Service Act calls for part- or full-day child care programs providing "educational, health, nutritional, and social services," "before- and after-school and summer programs, school services, and education, and consultation for parents," services helping parents decide appropriateness of family services, "prenatal and other medical care, including services to expectant mothers who cannot afford such services," programs designed for ethnic and minority groups, and "food and nutritional services."

If it becomes law, the Child and Family Services Act will be mostly federally funded, but administered "by a locality which is a (1) city, (2) county, or (3) other unit of general local government, or by a combination of such localities."

"The Secretary (of Health, Education and Welfare) shall, within sixty days after enactment of this Act, appoint a Special Committee on Federal Standards for Child Care, which shall include parents of children enrolled in Headstart and child care programs," the bill states.

A minimum code for child care facilities would also be established within 60 days, the bill says.

Each local government unit administering the child care program would maintain a "parent policy committee composed of not less than ten members." The bill provides "not less than half of the members...shall be parents of children served by such project, democratically selected by parents of children served by the project."

The remaining committee members would be community members approved by the parent members, with at least one person with child care training or experience.

Proposed federal appropriations for the program are \$40 million for the year ending June 30, 1976, \$60 million for the year ending Sept. 30, 1977, and \$75 million for the year ending Sept. 30, 1978. This includes child care personnel training.

THE ANN ARBOR NEWS

November 16, 1975.

From Our Point Of View

Family Services Bills Being Misrepresented

ONE of the most time-consuming but worth-while tasks of a daily newspaper is seeking out the source of some of the irresponsible literature floating around and trying to mitigate its effects.

Recent letters to The News indicate that the Ann Arbor area is receiving some of the inflammatory leaflets that have circulated in other areas attacking House and Senate bills commonly known as child and family services legislation. In some places the leaflets have carried the title "Raising Children — Government's or Parent's Right?"

The following paragraph is an example of the material in the leaflet, allegedly taken from House bill 2966:

"As a matter of the child's rights, the government shall exert controls over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of their parents but the care of the State. We recognize further that not parental, but communal forms of up-bringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms. Furthermore, there is a serious question that maybe we cannot trust the family to prepare young children for this new kind of world which is emerging."

That, of course, does not appear in the legislation. It is quoted from the 1971 Congressional Record, which unfortunately gives an aura of legitimacy to some of the greatest nonsense to come out of Washington. Members of Congress can fill it with speeches delivered to empty halls or with views they believe will enhance their standing with constituents.

The quotation above came not from the legislation but from a speech by Senator Carl Curtis of Nebraska who equated the legislation to a "Charter of Children's Rights," which had been advocated, unsuccessfully, by two parties in Britain.

* * *

HOW anyone could compare that "charter" with the child and family services legislation is a mystery. The legislation, vetoed in an earlier version by President Nixon because of the cost, was introduced by Rep. John Brademas of Indiana and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota. The intent of the bills has been endorsed by such groups as the Salvation Army, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the national PTA and eight national Baptist organizations.

The revised legislation would expand a number of family services now existing and extend day care services beyond the Headstart program, and a goal would be reduced infant mortality. The bills have been modified substantially to reduce costs. The voluntary nature of the program is emphasized throughout, contrary to what is being said in the anonymous leaflets being circulated in opposition to the legislation.

Such legislation is always subject to debate, but the debate should be based on facts and not on misinformation circulated as a scare tactic. It is difficult enough to determine the truth and even to understand some of the legislation being proposed in Lansing and Washington. It is total irresponsibility to misrepresent it.

The Grand Rapids Press

EDITORIAL PAGE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1975

10-A

Child Bill Fraud

Despite the risk of lending unearned credence to one of the most specious and inflammatory leaflets to gain widespread distribution in the Grand Rapids area, comment must be made on a two-page publication entitled "Raising Children — Government's or Parent's Right?"

The material attacks U.S. House Bill 2966, commonly known as child and family services legislation. The proposal would expand a number of family services already provided to a limited numbers of persons. The proposal's stated purpose is to reduce infant mortality (the U.S. ranks 14th in this regard) and physical and mental impairments by authorizing prenatal and family health care assistance and to extend day care services beyond current Headstart programs.

Similar legislation was vetoed by President Nixon in 1971 largely on the basis of cost. At the time The Press found difficulty reconciling Mr. Nixon's demands that able persons on welfare must be made to work with his rejection of a bill which would have permitted day-care aid for a single parent who was forced to remain at home with young children.

The current legislation, similar in purpose to the 1971 bill, has been altered to meet previous criticism. First-year planning and operations would be scaled down considerably, funds would be authorized for personnel training and the bill, throughout, emphasizes and clarifies the voluntary nature of the program. Nothing in the bill makes participation mandatory, and much of the program would be directed by the parents.

The extent to which the federal government should involve itself in family services is a proper issue which can be debated responsibly. What is not responsible, however, is the distribution of emotional and patently false material which makes rational discussion all but impossible. It is the politics of fright.

The local situation is especially disturbing because the leaflet has been widely distributed in schools, churches and working places and has triggered hundreds of inquiries to Rep. Richard Vander Veen's office. It is also distressing to find that such obviously spurious information is taken seriously.

There are several elements in the two-page letter which should automatically raise doubts about its veracity. Nothing on the material identifies its source; that should be sufficient reason to discard any "fact" sheet. As proof of its allegations against the Child and Family Service Act, the letter quotes from the 1971 Congressional Record. The reference is not to the bill itself but to a speech by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska who equated the legislation to a "Charter of Children's Rights."

The "charter" had been advocated, unsuccessfully, by two parties in Britain and bears no relationship to the particulars in the proposed U.S. legislation. The Congressional Record is a repository for any variety of outrageous claptrap deemed worthwhile by a member of Congress. In this case Sen. Curtis used his privilege not wisely, not responsibly, but well enough, apparently, to suit his purposes.

Finally, the purported "facts" contained in the flyer are so outlandish and totally out of character for the bill's two respected sponsors — Rep. John Brademas of Indiana and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota — that they should be discounted out of hand.

Those who have gone on record as supporting the intent of the legislation include the Salvation Army, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, eight national Baptist organizations, the National PTA and a dozen or so organizations representing handicapped persons.

Still, the concept of expanding federal aid to poor families with pre-school children must be debated intelligently. That cannot be done, however, when certain opponents to the bill deliberately obfuscate the issue with a layer of lies and emotions.

Rep. Garry Brown of Schoolcraft opposes the legislation but nevertheless felt moved to inform his constituents that the flyers, like those distributed in Grand Rapids, contained "false and misleading information."

Rep. VanderVeen, who said he will not decide how to vote on the bill until he sees its final form, has called the discrediting material "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public."

The congressman is much too kind. The flyer is a gross form of public deception which threatens to make legitimate debate on an important issue impossible. And unfortunately, those well-meaning persons who have innocently caused its dissemination have not advanced the cause of good government.

WSBT-AM/FM/TV...EDITORIAL

The following editorial was broadcast over WSBT-TV on October 25, 1975, and over WSBT Radio on October 27, 1975.

Little Herbie Jones is ten. He belongs to Local 53 of the American Federation of Children's Union. He's about to file suit against his folks because they forgot to take him to the zoo last week. The folks are a little upset because they've already been hit by a restraining order that says Herbie can't be forced to attend Sunday school. In a companion ruling, a judge says the parents will be in contempt of court if they make Herbie take the garbage out one more time.

Sounds stupid, doesn't it? But that's the language of a congressional measure now on Capitol Hill that is part of the overall Child and Family Services Act. The bill is being co-sponsored by Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale and Indiana's Third District Congressman John Brademas.

The overall intent of the bill is to provide protection for young people within the framework of the family unit. But buried in the measure are proposals that we feel threaten the family structure itself.

For example, the measure reads, "All children have the right of protection from, and compensation for, the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

Or how about this, "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

Another gem in the bill says, "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination."

In a paragraph that reads like a labor union contract, the bill proposes that children shall have the right to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of retaliation.

And in their final stroke, the bill's authors suggest that "The government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents, but the care of the state."

While we recognize that some legislation may be needed to insure that children receive every opportunity possible for a decent start in life, we urge Congressman Brademas to seek the elimination of these incredibly naive parts of the bill.

After all, we wouldn't want anybody to think the Congressman hadn't been raised properly.

WSBT-AM/FM/TV...EDITORIAL

The following editorial was broadcast over WSBT-TV on November 8, 9 & 10, 1975, and over WSBT Radio on November 10, 1975.

TV 22 recently aired an editorial dealing with a bill before Congress known at the Child and Family Services Act whose prime sponsor in the House is Third District Congressman John Brademas.

In opposing the bill, we cited several provisions which we were led to believe were contained in the House measure. Those statements dealt with allegations that the bill somehow would take parental control away from the family and give it to governmental agencies, and that children would have legal recourse against undue demands by parents or other authorities.

In fact, those specific provisions are not contained in the bill. The measure does contain a statement that the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children and that services offered under the bill are intended to strengthen the role of the family and are provided on a voluntary basis to parents who request them.

The information which formed the basis for our original editorial came from material put together by vigorous opponents of the bill....a group that Congressman Brademas claims is out to smear him through a campaign of political dirty tricks.

Our editorial certainly was not intended to play into the hands of any group. We would never do that. It was simply a case of not doing proper research. For that we apologize.

Because credibility is our business, it is important for us to be right. When we're not, we'll let you know.

The Elkhart Truth

ELKHART, INDIANA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1975

Child, Family Bill Maligned: Brademas

Rep. John Brademas, D-3rd, is appalled by inaccurate and what he considers to be irresponsible criticism of the Child and Family Services Act which has received bipartisan sponsorship in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, according to Frank Sullivan, Brademas' executive assistant.

According to Brademas, pamphlets and flyers have been circulated throughout his district charging that the bill is communistic and will take away much of the authority parents have over their children.

The bill, according to the unsigned pamphlet, said that children have the right to protection from and compensation for all consequences on any inadequacies in their homes or backgrounds, protections against any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authorities, freedom from political or religious indoctrination, and the freedom to make complaints about parents, teachers or others without fear of reprisals.

The proposed bill contains no such provisions, Brademas said. Instead, it offers day care services, health and nutrition services, information and referral service and prenatal and postnatal health care mothers and children. At several points in the bill, it states that no person or family is forced to take part in the program but rather must ask to receive the services.

The highest priority of the bill is providing programs

for children under six or children of working mothers or single parents.

The services are to be administered in a way designed to strengthen family life and ensure that most of the decision-making about programming and how the services will be administered will be made at the local level.

Brademas aide Robert Rigney noted that the pamphlet cites a chapter from the manual of the National Council on Civil Liberties which, according to the unsigned pamphlet, seeks many of the same provisions as the bill.

He said that no such organization exists in the U.S. Sullivan, said the organization may exist in England and that portions of its charter were used in a 1971 speech by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska against a similar bill. Such proposals, according to Sullivan, were never considered for this bill.

"What the authors of the pamphlets did," Sullivan said, "was to lift a portion of Curtis's speech out of context and attribute it to the bill. Anyone who checks the Congressional Record of Dec. 2, 1971, on Page 44-138 can see how inaccurate it is."

Rigney noted that Brademas' office has acquired copies of four different pamphlets, each of which says the same thing about the act. "Each of the copies is unsigned and has the name of no sponsoring organization," Rigney said.

Rigney said the bill contains language directly contrary to that which the

pamphlet says "smacks of Communism."

The pamphlet, which Brademas considers an attempt at political mudslinging, lead WSBT radio and television stations, the Goshen News and the Warsaw Times-Union to print inaccurate unfavorable editorials about the bill. Each used statements in the leaflet as the basis for its opinion.

"It is hard to know what goes on in the minds of some people but this is obviously an attempt to smear me and my work in the House of Representatives, and to do so in reckless disregard of the facts," Brademas said.

He cited the bipartisan sponsorship of the bill in both the House and Senate and the broad base of support it has received from other organizations as evidence of the need for such services.

The South Bend Tribune

The South Bend Tribune, Sunday, November 2, 1975

Brademas Victim of Political 'Dirty Trick'

By JACK COLWELL
Tribune Political Writer

Congressman John Brademas has been the victim of a political "dirty trick" which apparently resulted in erroneous statements in a WSBT television and radio editorial about a bill Brademas is sponsoring.

The "dirty trick" involves distribution of an unsigned leaflet attacking the proposed Child and Family Services Act and containing false statements about the intent of the measure and "children's rights" which it allegedly would provide.

While the bill is controversial, it contains none of the "children's rights" sections quoted in the leaflet and also cited in the broadcast editorial and in newspaper editorials printed in Warsaw and Goshen.

Brademas said Saturday that the leaflets were being circulated in Northern Indiana in "a deliberate effort" to spread "false information" in tactics similar to those of Watergate fame.

"Never in my 17 years as a representative in Congress have I seen a more systematic, willful attempt to smear both me and my work in the House of Representatives," Brademas said.

Quotations in the leaflet about so-called "children's rights" to "make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals" appear nowhere in the bill.

Brademas said the quotations apparently were taken from a speech made in 1971 by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, who said at the time he was quoting from the "Charter of Children's Rights" of the "British Advisory Center of Education" and the "National Council for Civil Liberties."

None of the "rights" quoted in the leaflet and in the editorials appear in the bill he is sponsoring or were even contemplated in similar legislation in the past, Brademas said.

In several instances in the leaflet, there are references to something allegedly appearing in the Congressional Record, but it does not specify who put the statement in the Congressional Record or was quoted in the Congressional Record or when the statement was made or in what context.

The congressman said he has asked WSBT to "correct" erroneous impressions which may have resulted from the editorial.

Jack E. Douglas, station manager, said Saturday that the quotations to which Brademas has raised objections are being checked and that, "if there are inaccuracies, they will be corrected."

Douglas said he expects the matter to be a subject for the WSBT editorial next week.

One of the paragraphs in the broadcast editorial to which Brademas objected contained the comment: "And in their final stroke, the bill's authors suggest that 'The government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents, but the care of the state.'"

No such language appears in the bill, Brademas noted.

In fact, a statement of "purpose" at the start of the measure says:

"Child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services."

Brademas said allegations in the leaflet that the measure would permit children to sue their parents if they were punished or to organize with the equivalent of labor unions against their parents are "not only outrageous falsehoods — they are downright silly."

He said the Child and Family Services proposal is designed to provide day care services "so that working mothers and welfare mothers can be sure, while they are on the job or are looking for work, of adequate care for their children."

He said the bill would make available health services "to enable parents to get expert help in detecting physical and mental handicaps early in a child's life," Brademas added.

"I think it is significant that the bill my colleagues and I are sponsoring is supported by the AFL-CIO, the League of Women Voters, the American Bankers Association, the United Auto Workers, the United Methodist Church, the Baptist and Lutheran Churches, the National Conference of Catholic Charities and many more similar organizations."

The congressman acknowledged there are also opponents of the bill and that he expects debate about its actual provisions.



Editorially Speaking

Times-Union Warsaw, Indiana. Tuesday, October 14, 1975

William K. Mollenhour, Editorial Editor

Commune Children

We saw a classic example last week of the gutless wonders who now inhabit the Congress of The United States, both Republicans and Democrats. The President had vetoed a school lunch bill which went far beyond school lunches and is bound to grow into an expensive bureaucracy which does not serve the purpose for which school lunches were intended. But with an election year coming up, who is going on record as being opposed to "nutrition for children?" Without reading the fine print, that is. The President read it. If the Congress did, it must have been afraid the public would not. The public will when it gets the bill because the Congress passed it.

Now the Congress is about to pass a "communal living" bill with no consideration for the long range effects of the thing. We wonder what is happening to discipline in the home. We wonder what is happening to discipline in the schools. We wonder what is happening to discipline in the juvenile courts. Then we get a bill with a high sounding name like "Child and Family Services Act" and hardly a citizen realizes that we are voting ourselves into Communism without a whimper of protest.

You should be forewarned about some of the more odious portions of this federal bill which if it becomes law without your protest, will cost you about the last vestige of control over the family you now think you have.

If the thing becomes law, Junior can sue you if you don't treat him right — or what he thinks is right. For example, hidden away on page 44138 of the Congressional

Record is this little gem which threatens to become part of the Child Development Act: "All children have the right of protection from, and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

And for heaven's sake, don't ask the kids to wash the car or help with the homework. If our high-priced solons have their way, "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." This phrase is explained by a supporter as meaning that if you ask them to take out the garbage and they don't want to, you have no right to insist that they do. So what else is new?

Since prayer was banned in public schools long ago, it is not surprising that the wizards of Washington would ban religious teaching in the home. The third "right" of children is: "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination." That means by anyone!

It goes without saying, but they say it, that: "Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of retaliation." Honest Injun, that is not a grievance clause in a union contract but an explanation of the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 as quoted in the Congressional Record.

We quote from the Congressional Record a proponent of the bill: "As a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state. We recognize further that not parental, but communal forms of up-bringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms."

This sort of thing is hard to believe, but in the maze of regulation now being foisted on an indifferent public, is happening.

If ever there were a time when you should write your Congressman and Senators to vote "No," it should be on the nice sounding, but insidiously subversive "Child and Family Service Act of 1975."

February 12, 1976

BAPTIST MESSAGE

Child services act:**Record set straight**

By John W. Baker
ROSEMARY BREVARD

WASHINGTON (BP) — Have you seen a circular warning you that the Federal Government is plotting to take away your children if you insist that they take out the garbage?

The bills which the circular asserts contain this alleged plot are H.R. 2966 and S. 626, the Child and Family Services Act of 1975. These bills, which are almost identical, are currently pending in House and Senate subcommittees, but the allegations contained in the circulars are false and misleading.

The Child and Family Services Act of 1975 is actually designed to help both children and parents—particularly those parents who are working or cannot, for a variety of reasons, adequately care for their children during working hours. It provides for full-time or part-time child care programs, before and after school as well as summer programs, education and consultation for parents, prenatal medical care for mothers who cannot afford it to help protect the unborn child, food and nutritional services for poor children, treatment of medical and psychological problems of children if their parents request such treatment,

and help for children with handicaps or special learning disabilities.

The fact that Congress is even considering this act has generated a wave of unusual protest—unusual in that most of it seems to be the result of unsigned circulars which have been widely distributed by churches and individuals. These circulars, often headed "rearing children by the government or by parents," contain a welter of inflammatory misinformation and untruth.

Several versions of the circular assert that the office of Senator Dewey Bartlett (R-Okla.) had issued the information in the circular. Another version links a member of Senator Bartlett's staff to a proposed letter writing campaign against the act. Senator Bartlett's office denies it has had anything to do with the circular or letter writing campaign. That office rejects the circular as a misleading document.

Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling the Child and Family Services Act, in a speech on the Senate floor (Congressional Record, Nov. 19, 1975, pages S20397-S20401), stated that the act is "... being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of

public service."

Mondale went on to speak of the allegations in the circulars and about the circulars themselves. "These allegations are absolutely and completely false. There is not a shred of truth in any one of them. If there were, neither I nor any member of Congress would be sponsoring this legislation. . . Yet mimeographed materials being circulated . . . allege that the so-called 'children's rights' quoted (on the Senate floor in 1971 from a British) document are 'becoming part of' the Child and Family Services Act.

"That allegation is totally false, and I believe that the individuals or organizations making the allegation know it is false. I say that because the materials containing these allegations are unsigned—a clear and significant sign that the organizations or individuals circulating these allegations know that they cannot defend or document them."

Some falsehoods attributed to the act are that parents who are not doing a good job will have their children taken away from them, that parents cannot teach their children about God, that a charter of children's rights is being added to the act, and that parents would lose the right to form their children's characters.

To set the record straight and to refute the above untruths the following facts about the act are given:

1. The act, instead of taking child rearing away from parents, clearly states that "... Child and Family Service Programs must build upon

and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services, with a view toward offering families the options they believe to be most appropriate for their particular needs."

2. There is no "child advocacy clause" nor is there a "charter of children's rights" anywhere in the bill, and neither of them will be added. The "charter of children's rights" was developed years ago by the unofficial British Advisory Center of Education but was never even seriously proposed in England. Senator Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) read a portion of this British group's proposal into the Congressional Record in a Senate debate on another child services bill on Dec. 2, 1971. The text is found on page 44128 of the Record. However, that material was not a part of the 1971 bill and is not a part of the present act.

3. The act specifically prohibits any practice which would "...infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children."

4. The act prohibits any medical or psychological examination or treatment unless the parent or guardian provides written permission.

5. The privacy of families is protected by the provision that no "... section of this act be construed or applied in such a manner as to permit any invasion of privacy otherwise protected by law, or to abridge any legal remedies for any such invasion which are otherwise provided by law.

The statements of fact given above should not be interpreted to mean that the act is free of potential church-state problems. The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs gave testimony on the act before a joint House-Senate committee last spring.

John W. Baker and Rosemary Brevard are with the research department of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. Questions or comments concerning the Child Services Act may be directed to either of the writers at the Baptist Joint Committee, 200 Maryland Ave., N. E. Washington, D. C. 20002.)

The Private Elementary
and Secondary Education

OUTLOOK

A report from the Council for American Private Education, Washington, D.C.

February, 1976

CHILD CARE BILL, "FALSELY
ATTACKED," DRAWS BROAD-
BASED ORGANIZATION SUPPORT

Action on the Mondale-Brademas Child and Family Services Act (S 626, HR 2966), supported almost universally by public and private education and social service organizations, is mired in a morass of protests engendered by

anonymous mimeographed flyers charging the bill provides for government assumption of parental rights with regard to child care. Mondale counters, "These allegations are absolutely and completely false." The National PTA, leading church and child care groups agree.

The bill provides that: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children." It also states that: "...services under this title shall be provided only for children whose parents request them."

The Child and Family Services Bill: scrubbing away the smear campaign

"This bill provides for the Sovietization of the American family."

"This takes the responsibility of parents to raise their children and gives it to the government."

"This bill undermines the family as the basic unit of society."

Have you heard or read any of the above comments about the proposed Child and Family Services Act?

Is it possible that a bill with such aims is supported by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the U.S. Catholic Conference, the United Methodist Church, the American Home Economics Association, the National Association for Retarded Children, the National Education Association, the National Council of Jewish Women, the United Church of Christ, the Baptist Churches, and, among others, the National PTA?

Have all these organizations who feel that this legislation would strengthen American family life been so misled?

Although opinion on legislation is rarely unanimous, the opposition to this bill has gone beyond normal disagreement, and many of the charges are based on questionable information and tactics. Look at a few of these charges, and at their refutations.

1. Is the bill "destructive of American family life"?

The bill itself states that "the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children" and that "child and family services must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a *voluntary basis* only to children whose parents request them."

Clearly, the bill is voluntary, and designed to protect the family unit.

2. Does the bill include a "Charter of Children's Rights" or a "Child Advocacy" clause, both of which are referred to in much of the anonymous printed material in opposition to this bill?

No. A "Child Advocacy" clause, which supposedly would permit a government advocate to enter the home, direct the child's education, and transfer the authority of the home to the state, is not advocated by any of the 100 congressional co-sponsors of this bill; moreover, no such language appears in the bill.

The Charter of Children's Rights, developed by the British Advisory Council for Civil Liberties, is the offspring of an organization which does *not* exist in the United States; and statements from it have *not* been proposed, included, or even considered as a part of the Child and Family Services bill. Herein, as you will see, lies a legislative lesson.

In congressional debate in 1971 on another bill, a senator referred to this Charter to indicate the extreme suggestions of some child advocates in England (see *Congressional Record*, December 2, 1971). This series of comments on the British Charter has been "lifted" and attributed to the Child and Family Services Act in the United States, although nothing in the bill warrants that connection.

Further, citations of material appearing in the *Congressional Record* may be misleading, since *any* congressman can insert *any* material in the *Record*, without vouching for its relevance or accuracy.

3. Does the bill change present relationships between parents and children?

The bill does *not* change the legal relationship between parents and children. In fact, it states, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians."

Moreover, the bill does *not* provide for compulsory preschool education, and prohibits any medical or psychological examination or treatment without the express written permission of the parents.

With these errors clarified, the question nevertheless remains: Why do parents and children need this bill? Some of the reasons follow:

☐ There are only one million spaces in licensed day-care homes to serve the needs of six million preschool children whose mothers are already in the work force.

☐ The infant mortality rate in the United States, despite our wealth and education, is now higher than that of 13 other nations.

☐ Forty percent of our young children are not yet fully immunized against childhood diseases.

☐ An estimated 200,000 children are struck each year by handicaps that could have been prevented if their mothers had received early health care.

☐ Sixty-five percent of all handicapped preschool children are not receiving special services.

The Child and Family Services bill (S. 626 and H.R. 2966) proposes a totally voluntary program which will authorize funding for local communities and parent organizations in the areas of prenatal health care, medical treatment to detect and remedy handicaps, nutrition programs, and a

variety of day-care services for children of working mothers.

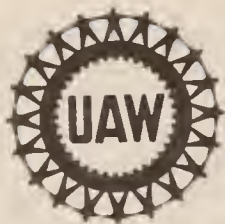
Many of these services will be available to special groups, such as migrant and bilingual children, already receiving special attention from the PTA. Fees for care will be based on family size and ability to pay.

The bill states, "The family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children. . . and child and family services must build upon and strengthen the role of the family."

That is why the PTA—an organization whose essential goal is the strengthening of family life and concern for the welfare of children—supports this bill.

That is why Child and Family Services is one of four legislative priorities chosen by the National PTA Board of Managers for special attention in 1975-76.

And that is why PTA members should carefully scrutinize attacks on this bill to determine whether the outcries reflect honest differences of opinion or ill-considered and inaccurate information. ■



WASHINGTON REPORT

printed weekly in Washington, D.C. except
last three weeks in August and last week in December

Vol. 16, No. 8

February 23, 1976

United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW

Anonymous flyers offer strange ideas

"But it was in The Congressional Record."
"A parent can't ask his kids to take out the
garbage." "I heard about it in church." "The
teachers passed it out."

Thus is born "the big lie" about the Child and Family Services Act, which has been so badly distorted that even the professional lobbyists who oppose the bill in Washington disclaim any ownership to these anonymous attacks.

What started as a way to help strengthen family life, has been twisted to sound like a way to destroy the family. Circulars and information which has no source indicated on it have made the rounds spreading lie upon lie and giving rise to a myth that has absolutely no basis in fact.

There are currently 13 million working women with children under age 18, including 4.8 million working women with children under age 6. Some 27 million children (6 million of them under age 6) need some kind of childcare when their mothers are not home. Women work for the same reasons that men do—help pay the family bills. They may be widows, separated, deserted by their husbands, divorced, or their husbands may be ill and unable to earn enough to support the family. For whatever reasons, children are often those who suffer the most from these family situations. Good childcare is vital to such families. Thus the need for the Child and Family Services Act which has been sponsored by Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale and Indiana Congressman John Brademas.

But it is more than childcare that's needed. Many children lack decent health care, including immunizations for deadly diseases. They need school lunches and milk.

How lies get started

WSBT-AM/FM/TV... EDITORIAL

The following editorial was broadcast over WSBT-TV on October 25, 1975, and over WSBT Radio on October 27, 1975.

Little Herbie Jones is ten. He belongs to Local 53 of the American Federation of Children's Union. He's about to file suit against his folks because they forgot to take him to the zoo last week. The folks are a little upset because they've already been hit by a restraining order that says Herbie can't be forced to attend Sunday school. In a contempt ruling, a judge says the parents will be in contempt of court if they make Herbie take the garbage out one more time.

Sounds stupid, doesn't it? But that's the language of a congressional measure now on Capitol Hill that is part of the overall Child and Family Services Act. The bill is being co-sponsored by Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale and Indiana's Third District Congressman John Brademas.

The overall intent of the bill is to provide protection for young people within the framework of the family unit. But buried in the measure are proposals that we feel threaten the family structure itself.

For example, the measure reads, "All children have the right of protection from, and compensation for, the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

Or how about this, "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

Another gem in the bill says, "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination."

In a paragraph that reads like a labor union contract, the bill proposes that children shall have the right to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of retaliation.

And in their final stroke, the bill's authors suggest that "The government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the core of the parents, but the care of the state."

While we recognize that some legislation may be needed to insure that children receive every opportunity possible for a decent start in life, we urge Congressmen Brademas to seek the elimination of these incredibly naive parts of the bill.

After all, we wouldn't want a lobbyist to think the Congressman hadn't been raised properly.

IF YOU WISH TO COMMENT WRITE
NEWS DIRECTOR, WSBT-AM/FM/TV, 300 WEST JEFFERSON BLVD., SOUTH BEND, IND. 46601

THIS STATION BACKED DOWN when the facts were presented to it—but it was too late to prevent the damage already done. The retraction was carried on November 8, 1975—a little over a week after the original claims were made. It's always hard for the truth to catch up to a lie once made.

The truth about Child and Family Services Act

1. The Child and Family Services Act protects the rights and responsibilities of parents and families.

—The very first part of the bill, Section 2(a), states that "the family is the primary and the most fundamental influence on children" and that any programs funded through this Act "must build upon and strengthen the role of the family."

—Section 504(a) states specifically: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children."

2. The Child and Family Services Act does not contain the so-called Child Advocacy Clause or the Charter of Children's Rights. It does authorize such programs as day care centers and family day care homes for children of working parents, prenatal and other maternal and child health services, food and nutrition services, and special programs for handicapped children. (Section 102)

3. All programs under the Act must be provided "on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services." (Section 2(a), emphasis added)

4. Parents would have more authority and control over the programs funded under this Act than they do now over most public schools or day care programs. Parent policy committees (composed of parents and other community persons approved

by parents) would approve all applications for funds, as well as the hiring of the program director and all goals, policies, actions, and procedures of the program. Those parent committees would be responsible for planning, conduct of the program, personnel, budgets, location of facilities, and evaluation. 5. The federal government would not dictate the nature of the program in any given locality. Each locality or state (the prime sponsor) would decide what kind of programs to establish, according to local needs. (Section 106) A Child and Family Services Council, composed of parents and others appointed in consultation with parents, would participate in and approve all decisions of the prime sponsor. (Section 105)

6. The Child and Family Services Act does nothing to interfere with the parent's religious training of the child, and in fact is being supported by a large number of church and religious groups. Among witnesses testifying in support of the bill on March 13, 1975 were the National Council of Catholic Charities, the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church (Women's Division), the Tressler-Lutheran Services Associates, and the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, representing the American Baptist Church in the U.S.A., the Baptist General Conference, the National Baptist Convention of America, the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., the North American Baptist General Conference, the Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc., the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, and the Southern Baptist Convention.

focus

ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

A PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS,
LUTHERAN COUNCIL IN THE USA

CHILD CARE BILL COMES UNDER ATTACK

The Child and Family Services Bill (S626 and HR2966), which would fund day-care centers and provide a variety of nutritional, health, educational and social services to disadvantaged children, has recently come under widespread attack. In what seems to be a highly organized campaign to discredit this legislation, an anonymously circulated, two-page, mimeographed flyer charges that the bill would give the government rather than parents the right to control their children's development. As House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, stated in a recent speech in Congress: "Whether we support or oppose this legislation, I urge every member of the House to be on the alert for the fear-mongers who spread such poison throughout the land."

In reality, the bill, sponsored by Senator Walter Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota, and Congressman John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana, stresses voluntary participation in the child care program. Parents would form at least half of the membership of any group setting policies for funded programs. The bill also bans any infringement of the "moral and legal rights and responsibilities of

parents with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical or other development of their children."

Most Lutherans working in the social welfare field support the provisions of the bill. In testifying last March before a joint Congressional committee William C. Tremitiere of Tressler-Lutheran Services Associates, Inc., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, concluded: "There is an urgent need for appropriate, sensitive legislative intervention that will guarantee the basic rights of children and the supports necessary to develop and maintain healthy family life for all children in our nation. We believe the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 has the potential of meeting this need."

The Washington office of the National Council of Churches has issued an excellent statement clarifying the issues involved. The Lutheran Council has distributed this analysis, with other materials, to interested parties.

Unless Congress perceives constituent support for S626 and HR2966, this attack, though unfair and misleading, may have caused so much damage that the bill will remain stalled in Congress for the immediate future.



D.C. DATELINE

JAMES R. KIRKPATRICK, EDITOR • JANUARY 1976

Published by the American Association
of School Administrators

Mondale Defends Child-Family Services Act From Attack

In answer to unsigned allegations about the Child and Family Services Act (HR 2966) circulating in many parts of the country, Senator Walter F. Mondale, sponsor of the Senate version of the bill (S 626) characterized the propaganda campaign as "vicious and totally inaccurate" and "one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my fifteen years of public service."

An anonymously circulated mimeograph document contains quotes from the *Congressional Record* and alleges that these represent provisions in the Act. The flyer quotes: "children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority," and offers an explanation of 'excessive claim' by another quote: "If the mother (or) the father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist upon it."

Mondale points out that these quotations bear no relevance to the present bill, stating "in fact, research reveals that these allegations are based on a document that was not even prepared in this country, and has no relevance to it. They are derived from a 'Charter of Children's Rights' of the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council of Civil Liberties which Senator Curtis cited during Senate debate in 1971."

The bill itself would authorize funding of \$1.8 billion over a three-year period to provide counseling, health care, day care and other services to children and families. Prime sponsors for services could be states, local government or non-profit agencies.

Mondale states that "contrary to these unsigned
(continued on page eleven)

Child & Family Services Act

(continued from page nine)

allegations, the Child and Family Services legislation contains nothing that changes or affects the legal relationships between parents and their children. Instead, it simply offers to families—on a totally voluntary basis—access to health, education and child care services which they want for their children but often cannot afford. And the bill specifically limits eligibility for these services to 'children whose parents or guardians request such services.' (S 626, Section 2(a)(2); Section 106 (b)(1).)"

The bill has been specifically endorsed as family strengthening by a wide range of civic and religious organizations including the Catholic Church, the Baptist Church, the United Methodist Church and the Lutheran Church.

[Baptist Standard, December 10, 1975]

Observers Say

Legislation Would Help Youth

by John W. Baker and Rosemary Brevard

Have you seen a circular warning you that the Federal Government is plotting to take away your children if you insist they take out the garbage?

The bills which the circular asserts contain this alleged plot are H.R. 2966 and S. 626, the Child and Family Services Act of 1975. These bills, which are almost identical, are currently pending in House and Senate subcommittees, but the allegations contained in the circulars are false and misleading.

The Child and Family Services Act of 1975 is actually designed to help both children and parents—particularly those parents who are working or cannot, for a variety of reasons, adequately care for their children during working hours.

CARE PROGRAMS

It provides for full-time or part-time child care programs, before and after school as well as summer programs, education and consultation for parents, prenatal medical care for mothers who cannot afford it to help protect the unborn child, food and nutritional services for poor children, treatment of medical and psychological problems of children if their parents request such treatment and help for children with handicaps or special learning disabilities.

The fact that Congress is even considering this act has generated a wave of unusual protest—unusual in that most of it seems to be the result of unsigned circulars which have been widely distributed by churches and individuals. These circulars, often headed "rearing children by the government or by parents," contain a welter of inflammatory misinformation and untruth.

Several versions of the circular assert that the office of Sen. Dewey Bartlett (Okla.) had issued the information in the circular. Another version links a member of Bartlett's staff to a proposed letter writing campaign against the act. Bartlett's office denies it has had anything to do with the circular or letter writing campaign. That office rejects the circular as a misleading document.

DISHONEST ATTACKS

Sen. Walter Mondale (Minn.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling the Child and Family Services Act, in a speech on the Senate floor (*Congressional Record*, Nov. 19, pages S20397-S20401),

stated that the act is "...being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

Mondale went on to speak of the allegations in the circulars and about the circulars themselves. "These allegations are absolutely and completely false. There is not a shred of truth in any one of them. If there were, neither I nor any member of Congress would be sponsoring this legislation."

1. The act, instead of taking child rearing away from parents, clearly states that "Child and Family Service Programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services, with a view toward offering families the options they believe to be most appropriate for their particular needs."

2. There is no "child advocacy clause" nor is there a "charter of children's rights" anywhere in the bill, and neither of them will be added.

3. The act specifically prohibits any practice which would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children."

PERMISSION NEEDED

4. The act prohibits any medical or psychological examination or treatment unless the parent or guardian provides written permission.

5. The privacy of families is protected by the provision that no "section of this act be construed or applied in such a manner as to permit any invasion of privacy otherwise protected by law, or to abridge any legal remedies for any such invasion which are otherwise provided by law."

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs said in testimony last spring that inclusion of religious organizations as possible operators of some child care programs would raise the problem of using public funds for what might be religious education and indoctrination.

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YEARS OF EFFORT to enact programs to meet long-neglected needs of children and to strengthen family life are in danger of being swamped by conservative propaganda.

More than a thousand letters have poured into congressional offices in a coordinated effort to block the proposed legislation. The drive has developed such momentum in recent weeks that Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), a leading advocate, denounced it as "a vicious and totally inaccurate propaganda campaign."

Mondale said the bill is the target of "one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks" he has ever seen.

Mondale made a point-by-point rebuttal of the more irresponsible charges in the Congressional Record, Nov. 19.

"Wild and completely false allegations are being made," Mondale said, "that this legislation would somehow give children the legal right to disobey their parents; somehow prohibit parents from providing religious training to their children; somehow give the government authority over child rearing, and somehow give children the right to complain about their parents and teachers 'without fear of reprisal.'"

"These allegations are absolutely and completely false," Mondale declared. "There is not a shred of truth in any one of them."

Mondale said the allegations in the unsigned propaganda are derived from a "Charter of Children's Rights"—a document circulated in Britain and cited by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) during Senate debate in 1971. One item in the charter says that children have the right to resist "excessive claims" by parents—such as being ordered to take out the garbage.

To combat the distortions, Mondale restated the need for the Child & Family Services Act:

"Forty percent of the young children in the United States have not been immunized fully against childhood diseases. The infant mortality rate in this country is shockingly and unnecessarily high—higher than that of 13 other nations.

"Almost two-thirds of pre-school children with handicaps are not receiving the special services they need. An estimated 200,000 children are struck each year by handicaps that could have been prevented if their mothers had received early health care.

"While there are almost six million pre-school children whose mothers are working, there are only one million spaces in licensed day-care homes and centers to serve them."

MONDALE LISTED the key elements of the proposed program: totally voluntary access to health, education and child care services; pre-natal care and early screening to detect and remedy handicaps in children; nutrition assistance; day care for children of working mothers.

He stressed that the bill explicitly recognizes that "the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children" and its programs "must build upon and strengthen the role of the family."

The changing role of women has pointed up the great need for quality day care facilities. Women in the child-bearing and child-rearing age range of 25 to 44 entered the labor force in large numbers since 1960. While this is partly due to rising divorce and separation rates, many younger women in recent years have chosen to pursue career ambitions while also raising children.

In 1971, the child development program passed Congress as part of an extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity. President Nixon vetoed it and the Senate failed to override.

The completion of Senate hearings this past summer spread fear among conservatives that the Child & Family Services Act might clear an "ultra-liberal" Congress—in the words of the Conservative Digest—with enough votes to override a possible Ford veto.

This may explain the scare campaign by conservative writers and the appeal by a group called the National Coalition for Children to its 300 member bodies in 40 states "to generate a flow of mail to Congress that will grow to an avalanche."

[*American Opinion*, December 1975]*American Opinion — Don Eckelkamp*

THE CHILD CARE BILL



Alan Stang is author of *It's Very Simple*; *The Actor*; and, *The Highest Virtue*. His radio commentary, *The Alan Stang Report*, is heard on 94 stations.

■ THE subject of this article should be treated as an emergency. As this issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* goes to press, a bill is quietly moving through the Congress, which, if passed and signed into law, would eventually give the federal government almost total control over American children, from the time they learn to toddle. Indeed, the bill would authorize that

control even before the baby has left its mother's womb. It is a rewrite of the same bill that conspirators in Washington have proposed year after year since 1971, when deposed conspirator Richard Nixon, who said he favored the idea, was nevertheless forced to squelch it with a veto in the face of a nationwide roar of outrage from the people.

This year, the bill is known as the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, introduced by Congressman John Brademas of Indiana and Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota; and it would spend \$1.85 billion for openers. Exactly what would this legislation do? Your reporter apologizes in advance, but the best way to answer that question is to bore you at length with the language of the bill itself:

"1. Planning and developing child and family service programs. 2. Establishing, maintaining, and operating programs such as — Part- or full-day care in homes or centers which provide educational, health, nutrition, and social services. Other health, social, recreational, and educational programs designed to meet the special needs of children and families, including before- and after-school and summer programs. Family services meeting the needs of children, including in-home and in-school services and education, for parents, other family members serving as parents, youth and prospective parents. Social services to families including counselling and referral to help the family determine the appropriateness of services. Prenatal and other medical care to expectant and post-partum mothers to reduce infant and maternal mortality and the incidence of mental retardation and other handicapping conditions. Programs to meet the special needs of children of minority, ethnic, Indian, and migrant families, and children from families with special language needs, and to meet the needs of children to understand the background of minority and ethnic groups. Food and nutritional services. Diagnosis, identification, and treatment of visual, speech, medical, dental, nutritional, and other physical, *mental, psychological, and emotional barriers to full*

participation in child service programs." (Emphasis added.)

You will have to take your reporter's word that he could go on — and on and on — but by this time you surely get the point. This bill would change Uncle Sam into Big Mama. It would revolutionize family life. It would create Child and Family Service Councils — known in Russian as "soviets" — which would decide how to raise your children under the supervision of the jargonized capons who run H.E.W. in Washington.

One would expect that such a comprehensive bill would now be the subject of national debate — but it is no doubt fair to say that even now most Americans have never even heard of it. As usual, the news is being Reasoned by the "Liberal" national press. As in 1971, an attempt is being made to slip the bill through Congress, and into law, before you ever realize that the federal snout is in your playpen. Indeed, the best proof of all that a conspiracy is at work is the fact that this bill, which would give the government such incredible power, is sponsored by the "Liberal" frauds who constantly screech that the government has too much power, and that they are "fighting the Establishment." So the question arises as to why we are supposed to "need" this bill so much.

The Problem

American women are up against it. Economic hardships, such as inflation and unemployment, are making it more and more difficult for families to live. More and more mothers are going to work, to restore health to the family income. And, of course, it shouldn't need saying that those problems are being caused by the same humanitarianoids who now bring us the Child and Family Services Act. Even with America



Every effort is now being made to turn Uncle Sam into Big Mama. The legislation to do this is the proposed Child and Family Services Act of 1975. House sponsor John Brademas says it isn't a Welfare measure but seeks to involve all American children in a "partnership" between their parents and the government. There is little question that the bureaucracy intends to be the senior partner. The Mondale-Brademas bill would establish federal day-care centers on the pattern of Red China, with values indoctrination and even race propaganda. Child and Family Services Councils — little soviets — would decide how each child must be raised. And there would naturally be diagnosis and treatment of mental, psychological, and emotional *resistance* to federal child-care services. To eliminate initial voluntarism, compulsory schooling need only be lowered from age six to age two, and a plan to do this was laid down for the 1970s as an N.E.A. objective in *Today's Education* for January 1969. The proposal would cost \$1.85 billion for openers but would soon rocket out of sight as the cost of government group day care for a single child in some cities is now greater than Welfare payments for a family of four.

Keystone Photos



The currently pending Mondale-Brademas child-care bill anticipates the creation of special centers for propagandizing America's children, very much in the style and manner of the Hitler Youth, in order to mold them according to federal dictate.



choking on inflation it becomes apparent that they are spending paper currency almost as fast as the Federal Reserve Board can print it. Indeed, the Child and Family Services Act, which would spend additional billions per year, would thereby intensify the problem it is allegedly designed to solve.

At the same time, mothers and daughters are being assaulted by a barrage of feminoid propaganda to the effect that it is insulting and unsatisfying to make homes and raise children. Wives, we are told, should also go to work, for emotional if not for economic reasons. Feminitis has metastasized to the point at which boys and girls are urged to play jacks and football together, and our language itself is being perverted into a neuterized joke. Along these lines, the *Boston Herald American* of October 16, 1975, reports that Ms. Karen DeCrow, president of the National Organization for Women, recently visited Communist Russia and says it is a "horrible place . . . absolutely frightening." DeCrow apparently was not upset by Soviet totalitarianism, but: "Equality is not part of their ideology. In their heads women are different. There is a sexist attitude to women here." Which apparently means that even the Communists have more sense than DeCrow. Would some sexist please throw a net over her long enough to explain the crows and the crocuses?

And like our manufactured economic problems, the neuterizers have the full support of dignitaries at the top, such as Second Person Betty Ford, patroness of abortionists and pot heads, who likes to chat in public about how often she sleeps with First Person Gerald Ford. Women around the country are being subjected to various blandishments by these worthies, who insist that whether

women like it or not, they must get out of the house.

As we have seen, the Child and Family Services Act is comprehensive, and then some. But the revolutionaries are trying to sell it by emphasizing its day-care provisions. The idea is that the millions of women they have cajoled and forced from their homes need a network of government institutions in which to leave junior while they go to work. For instance, at the Hearings on the 1974 version of the Act, Senator Mondale lamented that "there are only about 700,000 spaces in licensed day care centers to serve the six million pre-school children whose mothers work." Notice the assumption that if these children are not in day-care centers there is a "problem." Is there? Exactly how short of such centers are we?

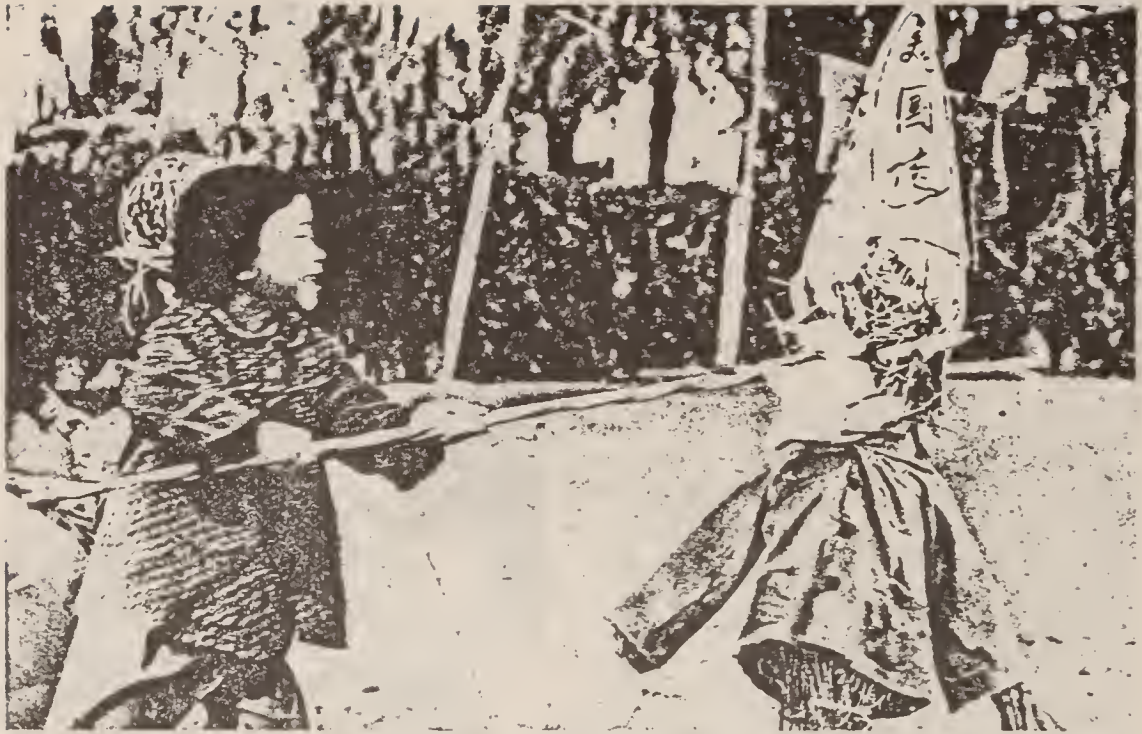
At the Hearings in 1975, Dr. Rhoda L. Lorand testified: "... There seems, however, to be an information gap. According to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research which surveyed 5,000 families in 1973, 'only 8% of the families with young children and working mothers took their children to either a day care center or a nursery school. About half used some method which involved another family member as a sitter, and nearly a quarter either had husbands who worked a split-shift so that they could share in the responsibility of child care, or had a job which they could do at home. Almost half of the families interviewed did not pay anything for child care, including families in both low and high income strata. Most of this "free" care was provided either by parents or other relatives and might involve what amounts to a non-monetary exchange system.'"

Indeed, *U.S. New & World Report* of October 25, 1971 — the year the totalitarians first tried to give us their



Senator Walter (Fritz) Mondale of Minnesota (above) and Congressman John Brademas of Indiana (below) are sponsors of the Child and Family Services Act of 1975. They expect passage in this Congress.





Advocates of the child-care bill favorably cite day-care centers in Red China. The photo above shows a child in a Red Chinese day-care center being trained to hate America. The children below are shown denouncing their parents to please the Communist masters of their day-care center. Albert Shanker (next page) says: "Our organization views the Child Family Services Act as a program for . . . molding the child to fit the social needs of the nation."



Hitler Youth Act — contains an interview with Henry C. White, Connecticut State Welfare Commissioner, who says: "You won't hear this if you ask other officials, but we have more day care than we know what to do with. One third of the day-care centers that have most of their funds administered by our State department of community affairs have vacancies waiting to be filled. Of the 6,000 slots in full-time day-care centers throughout the State, only 300, or 5 per cent, are presently used by children of welfare mothers.

"The women we're talking about — the ADC mothers — don't want to go to day-care centers. Who wants to go in and talk to somebody in charge who's got a master's degree, who is making \$15,000 a year, and who will complain that your child's pants are dirty? These women would rather leave their children with another ADC mother who is the same color, who speaks the language and picks up a few bucks by taking in her neighbor's kids."

Which boils down to mean that there are problems, and always will be — many, if not most, of them caused by government — but the day-care "emergency" we are being told about doesn't exist, and didn't exist in 1971 when the revolutionaries began telling us about it.

The Purpose

Day care is just a smokescreen to conceal what the collectivists are really after. For instance, according to the *Congressional Record* of February 13, 1975, Congressman Brademas explains that the Act "is aimed at serving children in all socioeconomic groups. Too often programs established by Federal or State Government have concentrated exclusively on a particular set of children who may, indeed, have unique needs

but who end up segregated into programs by income or race. Programs under the proposed Act must, to the extent possible, involve all children, for all our children must be encouraged to reach the fullest growth and development within the family and with support from schools and other institutions in our society."

In other words, says Brademas, the Act is designed not just to solve the logistical problem of getting mothers to work. It is also aimed at mothers who do not need or want to go to work. It is designed to give the government power to "develop" all American children. Financial necessity has nothing to do with it.

Along these lines, in May of 1975 the U.S. Office of Education sponsored the National Conference on Parent/Early Childhood Education, in Denver, where according to *Children Today* of July-August 1975, Harvard researcher Burton L. White explained that "children start to learn long before our educational system begins to concern itself with them," and therefore "educating a child is a partnership between the

U.P.I.



Shanker of teachers' union urges federal authority over our children.

family and the professional educator." *Children Today*, published by H.E.W., explains as follows: "... As an example of this partnership, Dr. White described components of the Brookline, Massachusetts public schools' Early Education Project, which provides comprehensive diagnostic and educational services for families from the child's birth through the preschool years. The model, Dr. White believes, should be replicated for all children." Also at the conference, Dr. Terrel H. Bell, U.S. Commissioner of Education, said this: "We are not doing the job we ought to be in reaching the first teachers of children — the fathers and mothers. The schools must assume more responsibility . . . through renewed efforts in adult education."

By now you no doubt get the idea. The Act is designed to "develop" your child by means of a "partnership" between you and the government. And if you don't believe the government would be the *senior* partner, please get in touch with me. Your reporter can get you a good deal on used eyewash.

Remember that Hitler also formed such a partnership, with the *German* people, who eventually had to deliver their children to the Hitler Youth in force. But the "Liberals" here, who claim still to be fighting Hitler, condescendingly refuse even to hear about such a danger. And along these lines, the backers of the Act constantly repeat that its provisions are voluntary. We are told that a mother and child will not be forced to participate. But we already have long experience with the so-called "voluntarism" of the revolutionaries at the top. Time after time we have seen their "voluntary" programs become mandatory. Their income tax, they say, is "voluntary" except that if you

do not volunteer to pay it, you will be locked up. The Occupational Safety and Health Act is also "voluntary," except that if you do not voluntarily admit the inspector, you will be hauled into court. And, more to the point of the present Hitler Youth Act, remember the short-lived federal policy of "freedom of choice," in which black and white students were allowed to attend whichever schools they liked. But, when their free choices did not conform to the racial policies of the revolutionaries in Washington, "freedom of choice" was replaced by forced school bussing.

So we should realistically expect that if the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 becomes law, the Child Developers will make it mandatory. And bear in mind that this would by no means be difficult to do. The American people — with the exception of Mississippians, who are apparently more intelligent than the rest of us — already labor under compulsory education, which gives the government more control over your child's schooldays than you have. To make government day-care mandatory, the revolutionaries need only lower that compulsion from age five or six to age two. And the reason they are going to so much trouble and subterfuge to do so is precisely because those early years are so important. The totalitarians want control of *all* American children as soon as they can talk — before their mothers have a chance to tell them about God, patriotism, privacy, and profit.

Notice also that the Child Developers speak of "diagnosis," which of course is something your physician does to find out what has made you sick. The way the Child Developers tell it, *all* American children are sick, especially if they have been raised in typical American homes. The Developers think of their day-care centers

as "treatment." Along these lines, the 1969 Report of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children declared: "This Nation, the richest of all world powers, has *no unified national commitment to its Children and Youth . . . we have in our midst, millions of ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-educated and discontented youngsters Some means must be devised to delegate clear responsibility and authority to ensure the well-being of our young.*

"This Nation, which looks to the family to nurture its young, gives no real help with child rearing until a child is badly disturbed or disruptive to the community *Within the community some mechanism must be created which will assume the responsibility for ensuring the necessary support for the child and family.*

"This Nation, which prides itself on democratic values and equal opportunity, *still imposes on its young the psychological repercussion of poverty and racism.* No one is effectively empowered to intercede." (Emphasis added.)

Translated from the Socialese, this insulting commentary tells us that all American children are psychologically sick; black children because of poverty, white children because of racism. American parents are doing a terrible job. The government should be empowered to take control, and so on. Throughout 1975, the national propaganda mills have been assaulting America with such stuff. For instance, in June, Senator Mondale placed in the *Congressional Record* an article from the June 1, 1975, issue of *New York Times Magazine*. In it, Ned O'Gorman, who runs a nursery school in Harlem, writes as follows: "In three rooms of an apartment above a dry cleaner, Tommy lived with his mother, her friends and roaches. He was 2. Since his birth, he

had been constantly sick. Lead poisoning had landed him in the hospital for a month. His skin was ashen. He slept all day, seldom ate and staggered into my school now and then, when I could persuade his mother to let him come or when she needed us to babysit. The spirit had gone limp in him and from his eyes shone a fabrication of life."

There is also Bennie, age five, who "is so dirty that when I lift him onto my shoulders dirt flakes off his wrists and neck."

There is Jeremiah, "retarded from birth, but alive with that special gift of sagacity often given the stricken child. He lived with his mother for years in utter depravity. He was not fed; he observed every perversity and every form of violence. Dope, liquor, death rocked over him. Agencies came and agencies went — looked, were appalled but did nothing. One morning, he woke up and beside him, on his bed, was a dead junkie"

Mr. O'Gorman is not exaggerating. There are cases such as this. Unfortunately, there always will be. Your reporter, who at one time also lived in Harlem, has seen them. And most of them are the result of conspiratorial machinations that inundate Harlem with hard narcotics from Communist China; that deny Harlemites police protection and encourage crime; that assure failure, hopelessness, and violence by means of propaganda about "whitey"; and, that turn people into helpless wards of the state. But these truly shocking examples are in no way typical of Negro families or of white.

Yet Mr. O'Gorman speaks of the need for study of "the meaning and function of the family, to ask whether a family has the right to impose its destructive manners and style on the innocent and to find ways to bring

(Continued on page seventy-seven.)

From page eighteen

CHILD CARE BILL

change into these children's lives with curative intensity. The community, the state, the churches, the courts, the law, politicians, educators must say No! to those who cripple children. They must offer them a revolutionary purpose and stop the slaughter." We are told that "what I have reported, even though I have seen it all happen, will be criticized as being gloomy, as *casting doubt on an entire community's ability to care for its children*. I think that such a criticism is in part justified. I am gloomy. I do criticize the people of the community" (Emphasis added.)

And so kindly Mr. O'Gorman hints at a solution: ". . . If there were some folk on the block who could organize a kind of court where troubled parents could come and seek help, then perhaps the sense of alienation that Carita feels might burn into a sense of hope. But, in this land, such an act of communal ardor is hard to achieve. In [Communist] China, where I visited in 1973, it has been achieved"

That's right, the "revolutionary purpose" these Child Developers want is the "revolutionary purpose" of Communist China!

It is also interesting to note that day-care is being extolled as the solution to everything from diaper rash to stuttering. Its recognized, debilitating effects are being ignored. Dr. Lorand told the Committee that "the bill emphasizes the wish to strengthen family life, yet there is an unmistakable emphasis on the promotion of day-care as a beneficial experience for children. While no one will deny that for certain children even the most ordinary day-care facility is preferable to the only alternatives available to them, there appears to be a complete ignoring of the voluminous clin-

ical evidence that young children develop best when in the care of their mothers (assuming the mother is reasonably normal) and that the emotional sustenance provided by the mother's loving care and interest are indispensable to cognitive growth."

Indeed, a *New York Times* dispatch in the *Atlanta Constitution* on March 26, 1974, tells us that Dr. Mary Salter Ainsworth, of Johns Hopkins University, has found that after five months in day-care centers, twenty children, aged two to three, showed more anxiety and fear of strangers than a similar group reared at home. And William V. Shannon, a member of the editorial board of the *Times*, writes as follows in the *New York Times Magazine* of April 30, 1972:

"Superficially, it is true that anybody can feed a baby or change his diapers. But in the most profound emotional sense, a baby's whole sense of himself depends upon the warmth and consistency of the relationship that he has with the person who takes care of him. If he is indifferently or inconsistently treated by a succession of various adults — as he would tend to be if left in a day-care center for 8 or 10 hours a day — he is truly a deprived child. Psychological research indicates that anxieties, depression, passivity and other serious handicaps may develop. From 2 to 3 years of age, a toddler learning to talk and to run about can begin to stutter or suffer other impairments, from slight to serious, if he is subjected to severe emotional upheaval — such as a shift from family care to day care"

In fact, the clearest revelation of the conspiratorial purpose behind the Mondale-Brademas bill is the *type* of day care it would finance. And it gives little shrift to private varieties. On the contrary, the Act would nar-

rowly support *government* day-care centers. For instance, Professor Earl S. Schaefer, of the University of North Carolina, told the Committee this: "My concern is that providing a subsidy for group child care without providing equal financial benefits for parents who choose to care for their own children or choose to make other child care arrangements may be a form of economic coercion. Offering a mother food, health services, and education for her child in group day care without offering comparable assistance for child care in the home can be viewed as a form of both psychological and economic coercion; either the mother uses the group day care that is provided by the community or receives no assistance in child care. My awareness of this problem was increased by the fact that *the cost of group day care for a single child in some cities is greater than the welfare payment for a family of four . . .*" (Emphasis added.)

And it is interesting to note that H.E.W. is now trying to impose an incredible staff ratio of one adult for each child up to six weeks of age, and one adult for each four children between six weeks and three years of age, on day-care centers that get federal funds — the result of which would be either to drive private centers out of business, or subject them to total government control.

Developers At Work

As we have seen, the government kidnappers are trying to get as many children as possible into day-care centers, where they would be "treated" by government "developers" beginning at age two. And the logical question arises: Of what would that "treatment" consist? The answer is there for those willing to look, in the writings and the ravings of those who think of children not as

individuals but as "a national resource."

Forty years ago, Charles Edward Merriam, a "distinguished intellectual" who was president of the "prestigious" Social Science Research Council, wrote as follows in *The Role Of Politics In Social Change* (New York, New York University Press, 1936): "The essence of organization is not roughness, as some seem to think, but management. Men may be influenced in many other ways than by pressure on the back or the buttocks with a strap. Behavior is successfully organized through medication, through diet, through training, through education. The human system may be reconditioned through the glands, perhaps; or the blood stream; or through any one of a thousand minor manipulations, stimulations, gradations, which move silently and subtly to their appointed end. There are psychiatrists who drive out the evil spirits; teachers who mold the mind without revolvers strapped to their side or spiked clubs in their hands. The strategy of control leans to the side of science rather than coercion"

And it is important to underline that, as an admirer of Stalin and Mussolini, Merriam thought all these things were wonderful. From the beginning, the revolutionaries at the top have wanted to inflict them on a steady stream of young cannon fodder. In January of 1969 an incredible article appeared in *Today's Education*, official journal of the National Education Association. The N.E.A. is a revolutionary union and pressure group which is trying to control all teachers in the United States. And its article was a forecast of what would be done to children in the 1970s: "As non-school preschool programs begin to operate, educators will assume a formal responsibility for children

when they reach the age of two."

We were then told by N.E.A. of "treatment of psycho-behavioral problems," as follows: "Biochemical and psychological mediation of learning is likely to increase. New drama will play on the educational stage as drugs are introduced experimentally to improve in the learner such qualities as personality, concentration, and memory. The application of biochemical research findings, heretofore centered in infra-human subjects, such as fish, could be a source of conspicuous controversy when children become the object of experimentation."

In short, the Child Developers have been planning to experiment on your two-year-olds with drugs. Needless to say, that experimentation would be conducted "for their own good," but that is almost exactly what Hitler's physicians said about their experiments on women in the concentration camps. They told the world they were working "for the good of humanity," but the world didn't buy it.

Soon after the N.E.A. article, parents around the country began to hear about a dangerous, new childhood disorder: "hyperkinesis." Many people no doubt thought at first that this was a virulent, tropical variety of halitosis, but it turns out to be nothing more than a two-dollar way for saying that a child is "overactive." Hyperkinesis, we were told, is the result of something known as Minimal Brain Dysfunction — the cunning thing about which is that a very few children do genuinely suffer from this disorder. And the Child Developers used that fact as the "scientific" basis for their mounting screech that millions of perfectly normal, typically rambunctious, American children were hyperkinetic and needed treatment. It is interesting to note that

doctors have no way to detect this by means of recognized tests. Indeed, more often than not, the "diagnosis" of hyperkinesis is made by the teacher in the classroom — who no doubt is a member of N.E.A. and a reader of *Today's Education*.

Enter Ritalin. According to both the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Food and Drug Administration, Ritalin was a "dangerous drug." Junkies dissolve it and inject it to increase the "pleasure" of their heroin fixes. In fact, Ritalin was banned altogether in Sweden. But Child Developers here nevertheless began using it on your children, in the behavioral experiments they have been lusty to conduct for years. Around the country, grade-school authorities have been putting pressure on parents to consent to such experimentation. And many have, worried by the experts' multisyllabic propaganda. Hundreds of thousands of youngsters have thus been turned into junkies.

A fascinating, recent, inside view of all this is provided by Peter Schrag and Diane Divoky in *The Myth Of The Hyperactive Child: And Other Means Of Child Control* (New York, Pantheon, 1975). In this study we learn about the Daniel Young family of Little Rock: "We received almost daily notes from the children's teachers and calls from the school We knew what they were trying to accomplish by this because we knew parents in the neighborhood that submitted . . . because they couldn't take the pressure. Believe me, it wasn't a pretty sight to see little children's personalities changed with the use of drugs. The pressure kept building Near the end of the school year I received the final and decisive call from the school principal [who said] that the school officials were very seriously considering taking

it out of our hands. When I found out how they hoped to accomplish this, I was panic-stricken The school officials were contemplating using our children in a trial court case to see if children could be put [*on medication*] without the parents' consent."

So much for the Mondale-Brademas assurances of voluntarism. And in Providence, the same thing happened to Mrs. Verne Watson and her son: "David would complain he didn't like the feel of his body when he took the pills. It took his appetite away and he would cry a lot. His dreams got so bad he couldn't even talk about them. He would get up in the night and walk the floor for hours. His body would shake and quiver something terrible." Mrs. Watson asked school officials to stop, and they replied that David might have to be expelled. In this case, physicians were using Dexedrine, and they increased the dosage to forty milligrams a day — at which point David collapsed. Mrs. Watson called the school, said that David was not coming — and school authorities took her to family court for truancy.

In another Ritalin case, a six-year-old girl hid in a closet like a vegetable, and then began babbling incoherently. A boy of the same age developed hallucinations, such as worms crawling over him. Another boy of *two* — yes, *two* — screamed for hours after a Ritalin dose of ten milligrams.

There are indications that regular, high doses of Dexedrine and Ritalin may permanently reduce a child's height and weight. Indeed, a physician who *favors* and prescribes Ritalin says this: "Now I want you to understand we aren't curing these kids; we're just keeping them under control The drug does cut down the appetite a bit and can cause a little insomnia The funny

thing about this drug is that when it wears off, it's just like jumping off a cliff We can go as high as 100 to 140 milligrams a day if we have to, and that's a pretty big slug for a little kid. Of course we have to be careful of an overdose — too much medication makes them a vegetable."

And, finally, the fact that all of this is not just crazy, but is the work of a Conspiracy — a Conspiracy for control — is indirectly described as follows by Schrag and Divoky: ". . . If one were to invent a means whereby the difficult children of socially respectable people — children who disrupt the routines of institutions and communities — were to be controlled without giving offense or generating political opposition, one could do no better than attribute to them an illness so new and so particular to one class of society that it carries no stigma, no innuendos of character and no denigration of ability, but which, at the same time, makes possible — indeed necessary — the controls and 'treatment' that the system deems necessary. Such a disease would make it possible to maintain the legitimacy of the system without generating suspicion or resistance among those who appear to be its most obvious failures"

As we have seen, this has been going on in the government schools for several years. It is going on now. And if the Mondale-Brademas Hitler Youth Act becomes law, it will go on in a national network of government day-care centers, where the victims will be toddlers as young as two, who are even less able to withstand it than middle-aged men and women of six. As always, notice that the perpetrators of the crime call themselves "Liberals," and claim to be hostile to the Establishment. Indeed, notice that the various Communist gangs which have been murdering and

maiming across America in a bloody, so-called fight against the "Capitalist oppressors" have said not a word in complaint of the fact that the oppressors are inculcating subservience by means of drugs. In few places is it better demonstrated that the so-called revolutionaries are in fact agents and employees of the oppressors. Imagine the "Liberal" outcry if a Free Enterprise group were to propose drugging two-year-olds in order to instill its ideas.

It is important to note that more and more youngsters *are* nervous in school these days — thereby provoking a "diagnosis" of hyperkinesis — and the simple reason they are so nervous is that they are *bored*. They are not being challenged. They are not being *taught*. So that the most intelligent among them are more likely to be the victims of Ritalin — thereby effectively forestalling protest against the approaching dictatorship. In the Mondale-Brademas day-care centers, your toddlers would be conditioned, with the help of drugs, not to compete and to achieve, but to yield, to obey, to surrender to the group, as in National Socialist Germany. For instance, in Volume Two of the 1974 H.E.W. opus, *Is Early Intervention Effective?*, Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner, an admirer of the Soviet system, explains as follows: "As for the social realm, especially in our times, such qualities as generosity, cooperativeness, responsibility and compassion may be of greater moment both to self and society than the ability to perform the restricted kinds of cognitive tasks called for in objective tests"

Saul R. Rosoff, deputy director of the Office of Child Development of H.E.W., tells your reporter that the "experts" are now working with "the concept of the whole child," to help him develop "social competency, re-

late to his peers and to adults, and become a member of the community."

And James L. Robinson, director of the revolutionary Head Start, H.E.W.'s day-care laboratory, tells your reporter essentially the same thing. Rosoff also mentions "individualized attention," about which you also need to be warned. Many parents innocently assume it has something to do with individuality, but it doesn't. On the contrary, "individualized attention" refers to a battery of techniques tailored to your individual child, in order to turn him more efficiently, totally and irreversibly into the worker ant the Child Developers want.

Along these lines, Albert Shanker, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s American Federation of Teachers, declares as follows: "Our organization views the Child and Family Service Act as a program for the total development of the children and for the professionals who work with the children for the purpose of molding the child to fit the social needs of the nation." Of course, Adolf Hitler said the same thing in German. So it is no wonder that more and more American children are able to read and multiply less and less.

Rosoff also mentioned Child Development Associates, who, according to Raymond S. Collins of O.G.D., are experts "with the basic competencies to assume primary responsibility for the education and development of preschool children." In short, they are what in 1971 were called Child Advocates. Only the name has been changed to protect the guilty. The idea is that if parents fail or refuse to "mold" their child to "fit the social needs of the nation," the C.D.A. will intervene to do the job. Needless to say, your participation will be "voluntary," as long as you cooperate,

and the government will define the "social needs of the nation," as in forced school bussing.

A book entitled *Child Advocacy*, by Alfred J. Kahm and others, published by the Office of Child Development in 1973, tells us this: "... The problem of accountability is particularly difficult to solve in child advocacy programs, because the interests of children and parents are not always synonymous and parents are not always adequate spokesmen for their children" Indeed, Child Advocacy "has a mission related to adolescents and other children who may see their interests as conflicting with those of their parents and on occasion are right"

So if you think you have trouble teaching your children discipline and obedience *now*, the word from Washington is: You ain't seen nothin' yet.

Also according to *Child Advocacy*: "A number of political organizing ventures, outgrowths of the war on poverty, have recently started to focus on children's issues and now view themselves as part of the child advocacy movement. These groups generally have the redistribution of power and resources as their ultimate goal" Which boils down to mean that the usual Marxists are behind the Mondale-Brademas bill, and are using children's issues to advance the government takeover of the nation. And along these lines, the most incredible statement in *Child Advocacy* is this: "One further comment should be added for the benefit of those who see case advocacy and even class advocacy as addressing minor targets, or at least see them as not changing what is described as 'basic' social policy. A practitioner would defer the extreme problems or needs of a given child or family only because of his strong ideological commitment to the notion that circumstances

should be allowed to deteriorate so that pressure for major social change will increase" (Emphasis added.)

In other words, the Developers recommend letting children with genuine problems suffer, in order to increase the pressure for the total communization of America. So much for the oozy propaganda about The Children.

And, finally, on April 14, 1970, the late James E. Allen Jr., then U.S. Commissioner of Education, proposed as follows in a speech: "Under the plan, there would be available in the school district a Central Diagnostic Center to which, at age 2½, a child would be brought by his parents or guardian. The purpose of the Center would be to *find out everything possible about the child and his background* that would be useful in planning an individualized learning program for him. This would be accomplished through an educational diagnosis, a medical diagnosis, and home visits by a trained professional who would in effect become the child's and family's counsellor. By the time the tests and home visits were completed, *the Center would know just about everything there is to know about this child — his home and family background*" (Emphasis added.)

In short, the government would know just about everything about *you*. Also according to Allen, a team of professionals would use this investigation to write "a detailed prescription for the child, and, if necessary, for his home and family as well." The home prescription would be "every bit as important as the prescription for the child himself. If the home is contributing negatively to the child's development, it too should receive attention and aid."

Needless to say, your cooperation

would be "voluntary." And variants of the Allen Plan are already in operation from California to Illinois to Maryland.

Where We Are Heading

Many "liberated" women who favor the Mondale-Brademas bill do so in the hope that if Big Mama will take Junior off their hands, mother will have more privacy — and more chance to prove that she can wear long pants as well as her Male Chauvinist Pig. But, as usual with a Communist plan, exactly the reverse of what we are told turns out to be the truth. As we have seen, government day care is part of a scheme to give the government power to write a prescription for the family. What sort of prescription would it write?

A graphic part of the answer can be found in a booklet entitled *China's Experience In Population Control: The Elusive Model*, issued by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in September, 1974, which describes government control of the family by the Reds: ". . . It is not unusual for the women workers in a factory, for example, to announce their joint decision as to the number of births they will collectively have during the following year, or to see a chart on the wall of a hospital or an office again indicating the planned number of births for some specified period of time.

"At the residential level, the peer pressures are even more pervasive and certainly more personal. The street health center and the village health room are the focal points of birth planning. It is here, for example, that our young married woman will probably have her name, along with the names of other women in her neighborhood, on a wall chart that depicts the menstrual cycle of each woman, the type of contraceptive the

couple uses, the presence or absence of the husband and other pertinent information"

The Congressional Report then explains: "Although the public (or group) discussion of sex-related subjects is in no way typical of the Chinese culture and could only be instituted gradually and with difficulty, the process was undoubtedly helped by the fact that privacy, so valued in Western societies, is virtually nonexistent in China"

So there it is, ladies. There is the barbed hypodermic needle inside government "prescriptions" for the family. There is the rest of the package the Child Advocates don't tell you about. Needless to say, the Chinese Communist rules are also "voluntary," just as George Orwell predicted.

The House Committee Report also tells the incredible story of the woman in Communist China who accidentally got pregnant out of turn, which meant that her neighbor, who was scheduled for pregnancy, would not be permitted a child. So the pregnant woman had an abortion, to show her "public spirit." Which proves that when a government "prescribes" for the family, the wife becomes government property.

And even more relevant, along these lines, is the example of Sweden. The revolutionaries who are trying to control America with such schemes as the Mondale-Brademas bill, realize it would be impolitic to admit that Communist China is one of their models. But they are perfectly open in their reverence for Sweden. We are told that if we were only like Sweden our problems would disappear. So the question arises of what Sweden is really like. And the answer can be found in Roland Huntford's *The New Totalitarians* (New York, Stein and Day, 1972):

"The Directorate of Social Affairs enjoys untrammelled power in the custody of children. An administrative order issued by a party official is sufficient to take any child away from its parents and have it brought up by any person (or institution) and in any way seen fit" A footnote on the same page tells us this: "Illegitimate children are automatically wards of child welfare boards, the local agents of the Directorate of Social Affairs. They have to be brought to child care centres regularly for inspection, and their mothers are legally compelled to undergo any cross-examination which the officials see fit to carry out to retain custody. Unmarried mothers are particularly exposed to the removal of their children."

This is where Mondale-Brademas is taking us.

" . . . Courts of law have no say in the matter, and there is no way that a parent can oppose an order depriving him of custody of his own child. . . . At no point is it possible to invoke the due process of law, and parents may not be present at the civil service boards which discuss the removal of children from their homes. . . . Custody of children, then, is in the hands of bureaucrats. Child welfare officials may enter any home to investigate family conditions. They have power to order the police to force an entry and remove children without

recourse to the judiciary. This is a daily occurrence, and it is only mentioned in the press if something unduly dramatic occurs

" . . . By law, every birth must be reported to the local child welfare centre. A representative will then visit the home to assess conditions and report findings to the doctors at the centre. It is unwise to resist entry, because that will arouse suspicions of maltreatment, with consequent danger of official action. Moreover, there is a legal compulsion on the citizen to report all suspicions of maltreatment to the child welfare centres. Anonymity is guaranteed, so that the suspected parent, like the victim of the Spanish Inquisition, need never know who his accuser is."

As we have seen, Albert Shanker wants day-care centers to mold your child "to fit the social needs of the nation." In Sweden, "perfectly reasonable parents, mainly in the countryside, walk in constant fear of having their children taken away if their methods do not conform absolutely to the accepted ideas of the day But not infrequently action is taken because children may be a little scruffier, or parents somewhat more happy-go-lucky than is considered acceptable"

If this is what you *don't* want, the Mondale-Brademas bill must be defeated. ■ ■

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TO: All Minority Members

FROM: Martin L. LaVor—Senior Legislative Associate

DATE: November 26, 1975

RE: The Child and Family Services Act of 1975

In recent months Members of Congress have been innundated by letters opposing enactment of H.R. 2966 and S. 626, the Child and Family Services Act of 1975. Some offices have reported receiving as many as 300 to 400 letters per week. These letters contend that the bill is "communistically inclined," "forces children to be removed from the family-oriented approach," "removes the family's right of authority over the child," "makes children totally independent and under the care of the 'state' and not the parents," "destroys the 'God-ordained' structure of the family as the basic unit of our society," and "would most certainly Sovietize American children."

There are numerous reasons for Members to oppose this bill if they so choose, but none are reflected in the concerns being voiced throughout the country in these letters. These letters are the result of fear, innuendo, and deception and represent the ultimate in the BIG LIE.

This bill is similar to the one vetoed by former President Nixon in 1971. The issues relating to the 1975 version are virtually the same as those in the earlier vetoed version. They are:

- (1) The delivery system (whether the schools or public non-profit community-based organizations should run programs);
- (2) Whether profit-making operations should be eligible for funds;
- (3) The formula (how should funds be distributed to each state);
- (4) What type of socio-economic mix should be required; and
- (5) Certainly the most important item--where the funds will be found to pay for the new program.

IT MUST BE NOTED THAT IN ALL OF THE THOUSANDS OF LETTERS THAT HAVE COME INTO THE CONGRESS, NONE HAVE ADDRESSED THESE ISSUES, AND NOT ONE THAT I AM AWARE OF HAS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED THE COST OF FUNDING THIS BILL IF IT SHOULD BECOME LAW.

To give you some idea of how the BIG LIE technique is used, the following is an excerpt from a flier (one of many) circulating throughout the country which has spurred many of these letters.

"Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming a part of this Child Development Act. Following are four of the several items proposed in this charter. They can be found on page 44138 of the Congressional Record.

(1) 'All children have the right of protection from, and compensation (sic) the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds.' (Note: In other words, never punish your child because he may come back to you with a civil suit.)

(2) 'Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority.' The question was asked, by way of example, what do you mean by the fact 'excessive claim,' and the example was given, 'If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it.'

(3) 'Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination.' That means that you have no right to insist on taking them to church, if they do not wish to go. That also means they have the freedom to insist that they be taught nothing, or any ideas, about God.

(4) 'Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear or reprisals (sic).' This speaks for itself."

While it is true that this statement did appear in the Congressional Record, those who wrote the flier failed to mention that this quote and several others attributed to the Congressional Record are not part of H.R. 2966 or S. 626, but were actually taken from speeches made by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, Sen. James Buckley of New York, and Sen. James Allen of Alabama who were speaking on the Floor of the Senate in opposition to the legislation in 1971. The language quoted was picked up from articles that these gentlemen inserted in the Record. The quote shown

above was, in fact, from Sen. Curtis's speech and not only does it not pertain to the present bills (nor the bill that was vetoed in 1971), but it does not even pertain to anything ongoing within the United States. The actual quote in the Record that preceded the Curtis quote was:

"Now I will be the first to say that a child has rights. He has a right to life, certainly. He also has a right to maternal love, to adequate subsistence and care. But, being by definition immature and incapable of serious judgment, a child does not have rights stemming from judgmental responsibilities.

Let me read a few of the 'rights' in the 'Charter of Children's Rights' of the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council for Civil Liberties..."

It would be possible to refute each item in these letters, point by point, but the fact remains that almost all of the issues have been thoroughly reviewed through the extensive hearings held by the House Select Education Subcommittee and the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth during the last few years. At these hearings, witnesses who both support or vigorously oppose the legislation were heard. As of this date, the Select Education Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over this legislation, does not know IF or WHEN any action will be taken on this legislation in its present or even in modified form.

One last note--it is important to recognize that Child Development or Child Care programs are not new for the federal government. Federal money has been involved with such programs in one form or another since 1935. The programs have included those authorized under Titles IV, V, and XX of the Social Security Act, Project Headstart, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the School Lunch Program, CETA, Title I of the Housing and Community Development of 1974, the Appalachian Redevelopment Commission, and the Small Business Act.

Doing something for children was and is the intent of the Child and Family Services Act. While some may disagree (with justification) over the manner in which the bill has been drafted, there should be no concern over the motives of the individuals who have sponsored and promoted this legislation.

MLV/bjk

Interreligious Statement on THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES BILL

In December of 1971 both the House and the Senate passed the Comprehensive Child Development Act of 1971. Supported by a coalition of poverty and civil rights groups, labor unions, women's groups, churches, educators, and community and citizens organizations, the bill would have amended Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act "to provide every child (through age 14) with a fair and full opportunity to reach his full potential by establishing and expanding comprehensive child development programs." This bill was vetoed by President Nixon.

In February of 1975, Sen. Mondale (D-Minn.) introduced a very similar bill, S. 626, The Child and Family Services Act of 1975. Rep. Brademas (D-Ind.) introduced a companion bill (H.R. 2966) in the House. This bill would establish programs of part-day and full-day child care, prenatal care, special services for minority group children, food and nutrition programs, aid for handicapped children, and various types of assistance to families with special needs.

The Child and Family Services Act is now under attack by groups and individuals charging that it would give government undue authority over family life. In fact, some groups have charged that the proposed legislation would make the "government responsible for . . . the religious interests of your child," give "children the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents," and make preschool education "compulsory" for all children beginning at age three.

These charges are totally inaccurate. There is nothing in this legislation that relates to religious preferences or religious instruction; nothing that relates to or alters the existing legal relationship between parents and their children; and nothing that provides for compulsory preschool education, or for compulsory service of any kind.

What it seeks to do, instead, is to strengthen and support families in their efforts to provide their children -- on a totally voluntary basis -- with the basic health, education and other services they want for them but too often cannot afford. Thus, it authorizes funding for a variety of child and family services including prenatal health care, medical treatment to detect and remedy handicapping conditions, and day care services for children of working parents.

Most importantly, any and all of these programs are totally voluntary, and limited to children whose parents request the services. Parent control is further assured by requirements that all programs would be selected, established and controlled by parents whose children participate in them.

A careful reading of the bill reveals that it will support families, not weaken them. The bill states, for example, that the "family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children" and that "child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family."

The need for legislation of this kind is clear. The infant mortality rate in the United States is higher than that of thirteen other nations. Each year an estimated 200,000 children are struck by handicaps which could have been prevented if their

mothers had received early health care. Forty percent of the young children of this country are not fully immunized against childhood diseases. Sixty-five percent of all handicapped preschool children are not receiving special services. There are only one million spaces in licensed day care homes and centers to serve the six million preschool children whose parents are working.

Debate over legislative proposals such as this Child and Family Services Act should be based on the facts, and decided on the merits. To do otherwise -- to misrepresent the purpose and provisions of the legislation under discussion -- is a disservice to all Americans concerned about families and children.

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WASHINGTON REPORT

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United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW

A SLEAZY CAMPAIGN to misrepresent the Child and Family Services Act is now well underway—with halfbaked claims appearing on TV editorials. It comes as poor grace for the rightwingers among us to spread lies about child daycare centers for working mothers—when they have made life so miserable for working women and they have worked on the political hustings to deny decent medical care and decent food for millions of children. There are 27 million children in the U.S. today—six million of them under age 6—who need help in medical attention, food, and other care. There are 13 million working women with children under age 18, 4.8 million working women with children under 6. Women work for the same reason that men do—so they can keep a roof over their head, feed their families, and make a decent living.

THE PROPOSED LAW under attack gives mothers prenatal health care, would give medical treatment to detect and remedy handicaps; provide nutritional assistance and daycare services for children of working mothers. Participation in the entire program is entirely

voluntary and all programs would be selected and established by parents whose children participate. The bill says “the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children”—but the rightwingers totally ignore this and imply that kids and their mothers would be regimented and brainwashed by federal bureaucrats. All of which is a neat way to coverup years and years of child neglect—where mothers must work at low pay, often at great cost to the wellbeing of their children—but work because the necessities of life require it.

SENATOR MONDALE and Congressman Brademas have taken much of the heat in this campaign of deceit and dishonesty. But the facts are clear—the family services law would greatly help working women and especially their children who often pay the highest price for the poverty in which such women find themselves because our system works against women in the world of work.



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COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE A Position Paper

THE PROBLEM: AS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FORCE MORE WOMEN INTO THE LABOR MARKET, THE LACK OF ADEQUATE, AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS FACING AMERICAN FAMILIES.

CHILDREN'S NEEDS:

- Mothers of 27 million children, six million under the age of six, are in the labor force.
- Since 1970 the mothers of 1.2 million children have gone to work.
- The number of children living in families headed by women is growing at a staggering rate; it more than doubled from 1960 to 1974.
- Estimates are that licensed day care centers have only one million places for the six million pre-school children whose mothers work.
- Competent care is available at a price; but those who cannot afford that price are cared for in a variety of inadequate ways: by aging relatives, or slightly older siblings. Some are "latch-key" children, looking after themselves and checking in by telephone with the parent.
- Many families are forced to settle for less than adequate care, because quality care is too expensive or not available.

PARENT'S NEEDS:

- 34% of married women with children under the age of six are in the labor force.
- Among two parent families, over 15 million wives must work because they are married to men who earn less than \$10,000.
- In female headed households, where the mother is unemployed, the annual median income is \$3,960. If the mother is employed, the median family income is \$6,195.
- Two-thirds of the female heads of households with school aged children are in the labor force, 47% of those have pre-school children.

SOLUTION: NWPC SUPPORTS COMPREHENSIVE, FEDERALLY FUNDED CHILD CARE LEGISLATION WHICH ALLOCATES AT LEAST 2 BILLION DOLLARS FOR QUALITY CHILD CARE PROGRAMS AND OTHER FAMILY SERVICES. THIS LEGISLATION MUST PROVIDE:

1. Funding to stimulate the expansion and development of many kinds of child care services: group care, family day care, after school care, work-based care. Families need more child care options to meet the existing and growing demand. Group care operated for profit should not receive federal funds.
2. Free services for families with incomes at or below the Bureau of Labor Statistics Lower Living Standard budget.
3. Access to services for all other families according to sliding fee scale based on a realistic ability to pay.
4. Voluntary participation in all services and programs.
5. Substantial parental participation in the design and administration of the programs.
6. Staff/child ratios that will ensure quality care.
7. Emphasis on programs of child development, nutrition and health, utilizing experts to provide advice, as needed, to guarantee quality services.
8. Funds for monitoring and enforcing standards.
9. Funds to encourage the utilization of professional staff and the training and use of para-professionals with opportunities for career advancement.

FURTHERMORE: AS A SUPPLEMENT TO COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE LEGISLATION NWPC SUPPORTS CHANGES IN THE TAX LAWS THAT ALLOW ALL WORKING PARENTS EITHER A DEDUCTION OR A TAX CREDIT FOR THE COSTS OF CHILD CARE WHICHEVER, IS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TO LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PARENTS.

(Currently, tax law provides a deduction only for the 30% of taxpayers who itemize deductions. In addition, when one spouse is in school or works part time, or a relative cares for the child, parents are not eligible for the deduction.)

OPPONENTS ARGUE THAT:

1. A comprehensive child care program costs too much and the country cannot afford it.

ANSWER: We must re-order national priorities to emphasize spending that meets human needs. Providing funds for growth and development of children will be more beneficial to this country's health in the long run than the production of more missiles. We cannot afford to shortchange the children, for while they represent 33% of the population, they represent 100% of our future. Secondly, provision of quality child care services allows employment of parents and will directly reduce the cost of dependency-welfare, food stamps and institutionalization.

Finally, the use of public funds for the education of children six and over is universally accepted. Publicly funded developmental programs should also be available for those wishing to enroll their children before that arbitrarily determined age.

2. The Government should not be involved in child care at all, for that is the beginning of a Soviet style communal approach to child rearing.

ANSWER: People who say this are not familiar with the current proposals before Congress or are deliberately distorting them. The pending legislation has built in safeguards against state control of child rearing practices. All programs are voluntary with strong emphasis on parental involvement.

3. The expansion of day care facilities will further weaken the already crumbling family unit in this country.

ANSWER: The number of pre-school aged children with working mothers has already been documented. An expansion of child care services will actually strengthen family life: many women going off to work will be able to do so without worrying that their children are improperly cared for, secure in the knowledge that their children are in an enriching environment.

CONCLUSION: The National Women's Political Caucus supports the Mondale-Brademas Child and Family Services Act (S. 626 and H.R. 2966) currently pending before the 94th Congress. Only through such comprehensive legislation, designed to provide services which sustain both parents and children, can we begin to solve the needs of this country's children for adequate child care.



EDUCATION DAILY

The American educator's
independent, daily
news service.

Page 6

Education Daily

November 21, 1975

CHILD CARE BILL SUPPORTERS REPLY TO "VICIOUS PROPAGANDA" Supporters of the Brademas-Mondale child and family services bill are indignant about what they call a nationwide smear campaign against it. An unsigned leaflet distributed all over the country says the bill (H. R. 2966, S. 626) would mean a "SOVIET-style system of communal child rearing", the death of the family, and would give children the right to sue their parents for not taking them to the zoo. Editorials based on the leaflet have been run in Indiana newspapers and on radio and television.

An October 25 editorial by the station manager of South Bend, Indiana's WSBT-TV, for example, said "in their final stroke, the bill's authors suggest that 'The government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents, but the care of the state'". Such allegations, together with suggestions that the bill makes it possible for children to sue their parents, are "not only outrageous falsehoods--they are downright silly," bill sponsor and South Bend Congressman John Brademas (D-Ind.) said recently. The campaign against the bill is having an effect, however, with some congressmen getting several hundred letters a week, many referring to non-existent provisions. Brademas' office has even composed a form letter for his colleagues to use in reply, saying the materials are "based on a complete misunderstanding of the bill which is designed to 'provide day care services so that working mothers and welfare mothers can be sure while they are on the job or looking for work, of adequate care for their children.'"

The bill would fund a variety of services for children and families with \$1.8 billion over three years. Counseling, health care, day care and other services would be paid for through prime sponsors in each geographic area, which could be states, local government or non-profit agencies.

In the retraction and apology Brademas got WSBT to broadcast, the station admitted that "the information which formed the basis for our original editorial came from material put together by vigorous opponents of the bill."

The Need Is Not Declining--Bayh Senator Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) is the Senate sponsor of the current bill. An earlier version vetoed by President Nixon in 1971 was sponsored by Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). What makes the recent propaganda so 'tragic,' Bayh told the Senate recently, is that the need for the bill's services is not declining.

"More than three million children are being raised in families where the mother is the sole support," he said. "The median income for such families in 1973 was just over \$6,000--too high to qualify for Federally-assisted day care programs such as those under Head Start and Title IV of the Social Security Act, and too low to afford quality day care in private programs." Bayh estimates that by 1985, there will be 30.2 million preschool children and "that the percentage of working parents of preschool children will increase to 70 percent by the end of this decade."

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS P.
O'NEILL, JR. REGARDING ALLEGATIONS IN THE
UNSIGNED FLYER

[From Congressional Record, Dec. 1, 1975]

THE VICIOUS AND DISHONEST CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'Neill) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'NEILL. Madam Speaker, few matters concern me more than the growing erosion of confidence by Americans in their public officials.

Of course, when those who hold public office abuse their trust, I understand how citizens can lose faith.

But when that confidence is destroyed as a result of tactics of smear and deception, the tactics of Watergate, unwittingly aided by a lackadaisical press, I feel it important to protest such tactics.

And, Madam Speaker, I must report to the House that I believe such tactics of smear and deception are today being used, in reckless disregard of the facts, to attack a piece of legislation which has been introduced by 124 Members of the House of Representatives and Senate, of both our political parties.

The bill to which I refer is the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, which has been introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brademas), and the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Mondale) as well as by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. Mink), the gentleman from California (Mr. Bell), the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. Heckler), the senior Senator from New York (Mr. Javits), and as I have already indicated, many other Members of the House and Senate, both Democrats and Republicans.

PURPOSE OF THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

Mr. Speaker, the principal purpose of the proposed Child and Family Service Act is, in the language of the bill, H.R. 2966:

To provide a variety of quality child and family services in order to assist parents who request such services, with priority to those pre-school children and families with the greatest need, in a manner designed to strengthen family life and to insure decisionmaking at the community level, with direct participation of the parents of the children served and other individuals and organizations in the community interested in child and family service (making the best possible use of public and private resources), through a partnership of parents, State and local government, and the Federal Government, building upon the experience and success of Headstart and other existing programs.

The bill also, in its statement of findings and purposes, reads as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

- (1) the family is the primary and the most fundamental influence on children;
- (2) child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services, with a view toward offering families the options they believe to be most appropriate for their particular needs;
- (3) although there have been increased services for children of working mothers and single parents and although Headstart and similar programs have provided supplemental educational and other services for children, such services have not been made available to families to the extent that parents consider necessary; there are many parents who are working full or part time without adequate arrangements for their children, and there are many children whose families lack sufficient resources to obtain adequate health, nutritional, educational, and other services;
- (4) it is essential that the planning and operation of programs be undertaken as a partnership of parents, community, private agencies and State and local government with appropriate supportive assistance from the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, despite the findings and purpose of the proposed Child and Family Services Act of 1975, this bill has been the subject of some of the most scurrilous and misleading propaganda that I have ever seen.

(171)

Members of Congress in Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas have received a substantial amount of mail from their constituents attacking alleged provisions of the bill which in fact are not in the bill nor ever contemplated by its sponsors for inclusion in it.

UNSIGNED FLYER BEING CIRCULATED

Mr. Speaker, at the risk of giving wider circulation to these false and vicious attacks, I shall here insert one of the apparent sources of this correspondence, the following flyer, which, unsigned by any sponsoring organization, has been circulated in mimeographed form in a number of States across the country:

RAISING CHILDREN—GOVERNMENT'S OR PARENT'S RIGHT?

There is before Congress legislation known as The Child & Family Service Act of 1975 (Senate: S262 & House: HR2966). If passed it would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the Government.

CHILD ADVOCACY CLAUSE

In the Congressional Record we read: "If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of such a program (the State by way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a "specialist" appointed by the government) would enter the home and direct the education, even with the home. And, if the parent would object, the authority in the home would, De Facto, be transferred to these advocated."

Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming a part of this Child Development Act. Following are four of the several items proposed in this charter. They can be found on page 44138 of the Congressional Record.

(1) "All Children have the right of protection from, and compensation the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds." (Note: In other words, never punish your child because he may come back to you with a civil suit.)

(2) "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." The question was asked, by way of example, what do you mean by the fact "Excessive claim", and the example was given, "If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it."

(3) "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination." That means that you have no right to insist on taking them to church, if they do not wish to go. That also means they have the freedom to insist that they be taught nothing, or any ideas, about God.

(4) "Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals." This speaks for itself.

This piece of legislation was vetoed in 1971, but it is back on the floor of Congress and now has the votes to pass. It is our obligation to tell our legislators: Senators Bayh and Hartke & our U.S. Representatives what we think of this legislation. Only our complaints can change their minds. They take your vote seriously. Take the trouble to write or suffer the consequences of your silence.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT TAKE AWAY YOUR CHILDREN?

Comprehensive child development, the Soviet-style system of communal child rearing which almost became law in this country in 1971 is once again being pushed through Congress. The current bills HR2966 (House of Representatives) S626 (Senate), are virtually identical to the original act passed in 1971, but fortunately vetoes by the then president, Nixon. Now it is known as the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 and any changes are merely cosmetic.

In vetoing the original bill which would have removed children from their parent's instruction shortly after birth, Mr. Nixon said that it would weaken the American family by committing "the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family oriented approach."

We are in serious danger of "Sovietizing" the education of our children if we let the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 pass. Those who support this Act in the Congress are convinced that it will "Sail through the House."

According to the Congressional Record, the intent of this bill is for the government to be responsible . . . for the nutritional interests of your child, for all Psychological interests of your child."

The following excerpts are taken from the Congressional Record: "What is at issue is whether the parent shall continue to have the right to form the character of the children or whether the State, with all its power & magnitude, shall be given the decisive tools and techniques for forming the young lives of the children of this country."

"As a matter of the child's right, the Government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the

State. We recognize further that not parental, but communal forms of up-bringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms. Furthermore, there is serious question that maybe we cannot trust the family to prepare young children in this country for this new kind of world which is emerging."

This all smacks of Communism. This is what in fact has been and is being done in Soviet Russia. This is what can become the law of our land, if the Child & Family Service Act of 1975 is passed by the Congress. We elected this Congress, but do we know what they are attempting to do to our freedoms and our rights?

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ANALYSIS DISCREDITS FLYER

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that every fair-minded Member of this House must agree that the statements contained in this flyer are not only outrageous distortions of the purpose of the proposed legislation but gross falsifications of the actual language of the bill.

In fact, a point-by-point analysis of this handbill made by the Library of Congress demonstrates that virtually all of the statements in it were either made by Senators or others who in 1971 opposed similar legislation or are apparently, statements taken from publications of an organization in a foreign country and falsely attributed to the child and family services bill.

I cite, for example, the "Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties" referred to in the flyer.

The flyer alleges that this "charter" to which I refer "is becoming a part of" the child and family services bill.

The fact is that such a "charter" has never even been considered in the House of Representatives and will not become a part of the legislation.

Rather, the "charter" cited in the flyer was mentioned in a speech made on December 2, 1971, by Senator Carl Curtis of Nebraska in opposing the comprehensive child development bill which was then under consideration.

The charter, according to Senator Curtis, was developed by a British organization and, as the Library of Congress study notes, Mr. Speaker, Senator Curtis did not claim in his statement that the charter "is becoming a part of" the bill.

SAFEGUARDS OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

Mr. Speaker, the charges in the flyer are, of course, absurd and irresponsible.

The sponsors of the bill have carefully drafted it to protect the rights of parents and their children: First, participation in any program authorized by the bill would be completely voluntary. Children would not participate without the specific request of a parent or legal guardian.

Second, children would not be tested unless the parent or guardian were informed and given the opportunity to except the child from testing.

Third, the bill contains specific language providing protection against any interference with the moral or legal rights of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, or physical development of their children.

THE POISON SPREADS

So how, Mr. Speaker, does such outrageous material as that contained in the flyers I have cited spread like wildfire throughout the country?

I am afraid that I must report that this poison has been spread in large part by some journalists who have reported as fact the contents of these flyers without even bothering to check to learn if the material was indeed contained in the bill.

Let me give you some examples.

In Texas, T. S. Hancock, director of the Region 4 Education Service Center in Houston, mailed a copy of the flyer to Houston area school superintendents with a note saying:

I urge that you take the time to read the attached information. I believe it has frightening implications to our American way of life.

Yet Hancock later admitted to Richard Fly, a reporter for the Houston Chronicle, that he had not read the legislation or checked the flyer's accuracy before sending it to the school administrators.

Apparently, the flyer was brought to Mr. Hancock's attention by a listener to Houston radio station KTRH where announcer Dewey Compton had on October 14, 1975, broadcast information about the flyer and the legislation. Again, Mr. Compton failed to do any checking before he made his broadcast.

Thanks to good work by Phil Mosely, press aide to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Archer), much of the fear that the Crompton broadcast and Hancock letter aroused were diminished. But the poison had spread throughout the Houston area before Mr. Mosely was able to report that the statements were inaccurate.

WSBT-TV EDITORIAL

In the district represented by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brademas) the news director of a major television station in South Bend, WSBT-TV, delivered the following totally false editorial on October 25, 26, and 27, 1975, and on WSBT radio on October 27:

Little Herbie Jones is ten. He belongs to Local 53 of the American Federation of Children's Unions. He's about to file suit against his folks because they forgot to take him to the zoo last week. The folks are a little upset because they've already been hit by a restraining order that says Herbie can't be forced to attend Sunday school. In a companion ruling, a judge says the parents will be in contempt of court if they make Herbie take the garbage out one more time.

Sounds stupid, doesn't it. But that's the language of a congressional measure now on Capitol Hill that is part of the overall Child and Family Services Act. The bill is being co-sponsored by Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale and Indiana's Third District Congressman John Brademas.

The overall intent of the bill is to provide protection for young people within the framework of the family unit. But buried in the measure are proposals that we feel threaten the family structure itself.

For example, the measure reads, "All children have the right of protection from, and compensation for, the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

Or how about this, "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

Another gem in the bill says, "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination."

In a paragraph that reads like a labor union contract, the bill proposes that children shall have the right to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of retaliation.

And in their final stroke, the bill's authors suggest that "The government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents, but the care of the state."

While we recognize that some legislation may be needed to insure that children receive every opportunity possible for a decent start in life, we urge Congressman Brademas to seek the elimination of these incredibly naive parts of the bill.

After all, we wouldn't want anybody to think the Congressman hadn't been raised properly.

WSBT-TV RETRACTS

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, the news director of WSBT-TV made no effort to read the child and family services bill before delivering the editorial nor did he make any inquiry of Mr. Brademas, principal sponsor of the legislation and the Representative in Congress of the district where this station is located.

I am pleased to report that, 2 weeks later, station WSBT issued the following retraction on November 8, 1975:

TV 22 recently aired an editorial dealing with a bill before Congress known as the Child and Family Services Act whose prime sponsor in the House is Third District Congressman John Brademas.

In opposing the bill, we cited several provisions which we were led to believe were contained in the House measure. Those statements dealt with allegations that the bill somehow would take parental control away from the family and give it to government agencies, and that children would have legal recourse against undue demands by parents or other authorities.

In fact, those specific provisions are not contained in the bill. The measure does contain a statement that the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children and that services offered under the bill are intended to strengthen the role of the family and are provided on a voluntary basis to parents who request them.

The information which formed the basis for our original editorial came from material put together by vigorous opponents of the bill . . . a group that Congressman Brademas claims is out to smear him through a campaign of political dirty tricks.

Our editorial certainly was not intended to play into the hands of any group. We would never do that. It was simply a case of not doing proper research. For that we apologize.

Because credibility is our business, it is important for us to be right. When we're not we'll let you know.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, as a consequence of this and other editorial attacks on the bill made in reckless disregard of the facts, mail has been flooding to the offices of Members from northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NEWS MEDIA

Mr. Speaker, the two examples I have cited were of a radio station in Texas and a television station in Indiana. Fortunately, the Federal Communications Commission has the responsibility to oversee such recklessness on the part of the electronic media.

Such protection, of course, does not exist with respect to such reckless disregard of the facts on the part of newspapers or magazines.

Newspaper reporters and editorial writers ought therefore to exercise all the more care and responsibility in dealing with subjects of this nature.

Such, unfortunately, has not been the case, for, I regret to report, many newspapers in the country have editorially condemned the child and family services bill by citing the provisions alleged by the flyer I have inserted in the RECORD and thereby falling hook, line, and sinker for the propaganda distributed by these unknown extremist groups.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., PRESS

On the other hand, a number of newspapers have forthrightly condemned such extremist propaganda. For example, an editorial in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press editorial of November 11, 1975, refers to the flyer as "one of the most specious and inflammatory leaflets to gain widespread distribution in the Grand Rapids area."

Says this newspaper:

The extent to which the Federal Government should involve itself in family services is a proper issue which can be debated responsibly. What is not responsible, however, is the distribution of emotional and patently false material which makes rational discussion all but impossible. It is the politics of fright.

SOUTH BEND, IND., TRIBUNE

The South Bend, Ind., Tribune, after running an excellent news story on the dishonest flyer, published a similar editorial entitled "Child and Family Services," on November 11, 1975.

Said the South Bend Tribune editorial:

We have read the bill ourselves, in addition to a malicious, unsigned flyer opposing it and other arguments pro and con. We find no evidence that the bill would lead to the "sovietization" of the education of American children, whatever that might mean. On the contrary, the measure explicitly makes provisions of the bill voluntary and provides for the participation of parents in its implementation.

GOSHEN, IND., NEWS

The Goshen, Ind., News, which had reprinted on October 22, 1975, an editorial from another newspaper also based on the dishonest flyer, published a retraction on November 7, 1975, entitled, "An Apology to Brademas."

Said the Goshen News:

To distribute leaflets with false information is hardly the proper way to oppose the legislation. It really is an unfair "smear attempt" to suggest that "hardly a citizen realizes that we are voting ourselves into Communism without a whimper of protest" and that the bill "will cost you about the last vestige of control over the family you think you have."

ANN ARBOR, MICH., NEWS

The Ann Arbor, Mich., News said, in a Sunday, November 16, editorial:

Such legislation is always subject to debate, but the debate should be based on facts and not on misinformation circulated as a scare tactic. It is difficult to determine the truth and even to understand some of the legislation being proposed in Lansing and Washington. It is totally irresponsible to misrepresent it.

Mr. Speaker, as the Grand Rapids Press says:

Finally, the purported "facts" contained in the flyer are so outlandish and totally out of character for the bill's respected sponsors—Rep. John Brademas of Indiana and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota—that they should be discounted out of hand.

THOMAS L. BLAXTON OF OKLAHOMA

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there is one other individual whom I would like to mention in commending those who have vigorously stood up for the truth in the face of the campaign and deception that is being waged against the child and family services bill.

That man is the Reverend Thomas L. Blaxton of Yukon, Okla.

When the poison hit his area in western Oklahoma, he went to the district office of the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. English) to request the facts about the bill.

On finding that the flyers were inaccurate, the Reverend Mr. Blaxton wrote to all the clergymen in his town in order to enable them to refute the propaganda during their Sunday services. He also sent a letter to the editors of two newspapers in Oklahoma City. His letter, also printed in the Yukon Review, concludes by saying:

Parents, we better wake up, shake ourselves good, study these bills and write our Senators and Representatives to support the bill as it now is and for them to be on the alert for the tricks of those who oppose it. . . . Just remember the next paper you are handed that has no heading or signature. Throw it in the trashcan, better yet burn it so no one will be misled and confused by it.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, whether we support or oppose this legislation, I urge that every Member of the House be on alert for the fearmongers who spread such poison throughout the land. For credibility and confidence in the efforts of responsible Members of Congress cannot be allowed to suffer at the hands of malicious individuals who spread such outrageous falsehoods.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent analysis of the distortions of the Child and Family Services Act was presented to the Senate by Senator Mondale and can be found starting on page S20397 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 19, 1975.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, further to assist Members in answering correspondence on this matter, I am pleased to insert the following material:

[Articles from the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Nov. 7 and 9, 1975]

OFFICIAL MAILS MISLEADING LETTER TO AREA SCHOOL HEADS

(By Richard Fly)

An unsigned and apparently inaccurate letter encouraging opposition to family service legislation pending in Congress has been distributed to area school superintendents by the director of the Houston area regional office of the Texas Education Agency.

The letter, which apparently originated in Kansas, was mailed to superintendents Oct. 27 by T. S. Hancock, director of the Region IV Education Service Center in Houston.

Hancock attached a note to the letter stating, "I urge that you take the time to read the attached information. I believe it has frightening implications to our American way of life."

Hancock said Thursday he did not read the legislation or check the letter's accuracy before sending it to the school administrators.

At least one of the superintendents, Dr. C. Lee Meyer of the Pasadena school district, passed the letter on to his district's personnel.

Meyer said he also did not check the accuracy of the letter before passing it along.

The letter's statements purportedly refer to the Child and Family Service Act of 1975, introduced in the House and Senate Feb. 7.

Phil Moseley, press aide to U.S. Rep. Bill Archer, R-Houston, said that after receiving numerous inquiries about the anonymous letter, he researched the statements contained in it.

Three-fourths of those statements were excerpted from congressional debate on a bill of the same title in 1971, Moseley said.

However, Moseley said, most of the statements are taken out of context and presented in such a way as to distort their meaning.

The letter was brought to the attention of the TEA's regional office by a Galveston County school official who heard about it on a broadcast by KTRH radio personality Dewey Compton.

Compton said Thursday he originally broadcast information about the letter and legislation Oct. 14. Since then, he said Moseley "dug into the letter's content and found much of it to be fraudulent."

He said that Thursday morning he retracted his radio statements on the letter, which he said came from Kansas.

"It's a mess," Compton said. "It looks like a lot of us are victims of a fraud or a conspiracy."

He said it was regrettable that he did not check the letter and verify it before reading it on the air.

TEA's Hancock said he talked with Moseley, who would provide him with information on the letter's contents and the provisions of the family service act. Hancock said he would pass that information to the superintendents.

He said the statements in the letter considerably alarmed him, and on that basis he informed school district administrators of the legislation.

He said that since he talked with Moseley about the letter's questionable contents, "I'm not as concerned now (about the bill) as I was."

But Hancock said, "I'm still concerned that something like this might come out of Congress. Guidelines for the enforcement of such bills sometimes are rather drastic."

Meyer, of Pasadena, said, "All I did was pass along the information I received from the regional service center."

He said he would read the bill, which he received Thursday afternoon, and that if any corrections need to be made concerning the letter, he will inform the district personnel.

Moseley pointed to several inaccuracies or distortions in the letter.

One part of the letter mentioned a "Charter of Children's Rights" proposed items in this charter were:

"All children have the right of protection from and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

"Children have the right to protection, from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

"Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals."

The charter was referred to by Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R-Neb., during debate on Dec. 2, 1971, as an example of how far the legislation could go in its interpretation. The charter, Curtis said, was recommended in England by an education advisory commission and was the product of the English National Council of Civil Liberties.

The letter did not mention that the charter originated in England and was not planned for inclusion in Congress's legislation.

In addition, Moseley said, three paragraphs at the end of the letter, purportedly from the Congressional Record, actually are a compilation of statements from debate on the legislation, an unrelated article on education and child raising in the Soviet Union and other material apparently added by the letter's unknown author.

One sentence from this portion of the letter said:

"As a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents by the care of the state."

One sentence from this portion of the letter said:

"As a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state."

That sentence is from the article on the Soviet Union.

Moseley said Archer's office is getting a large amount of mail from school superintendents, principals, teachers and parents in the Houston area.

"Some are saying, 'This can't be true. You've got to stop the legislation.' Others are saying, 'It isn't true, is it?'" Moseley said.

The Child and Family Services Act now pending in Congress states, in part. "The family is the primary and the most fundamental influence on children, child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services."

Hearings on the legislation ended in the House Subcommittee on Education July 16. A full committee vote has not been taken. It appeared that action on the bill would not be taken this year.

HOW "RIGHTS" LETTER CAME TO HOUSTON

(By Richard Fly)

An anonymous letter warned that a bill pending in Congress would destroy the American family.

The letter made its way from a revival meeting in Missouri to a compost and feed company in Kansas and from there to a Beeville merchant and thence to a Houston radio station. It ended up in offices of more than 50 school superintendents in the Houston area.

In the fashion of a chain letter, the unsigned epistle was copied, passed along and copied again as people reacted with alarm to the claims in the letter that the Child and Family Service Act of 1975 would destroy family structure and make children wards of the state.

The actual legislation bears little resemblance to the bill described in the letter. But few of the letter's recipients questioned whether it was true before passing the letter along.

The letter arrived in Houston about four weeks ago. It was first publicized by KTRH radio personality Dewey Compton, who read the letter on his program and asked listeners to write their congressmen opposing the bill.

Compton said his office distributed about 200 copies of the letter at the request of listeners.

One of those listeners was a Galveston County school administrator, who passed the letter along to the Region IV Education Service Center, an office of the Texas Education Agency, in Houston.

The center's director, T. S. Hancock, was alarmed by the letter, he said, and sent it to the more than 50 school district superintendents in the region.

In a note attached to the letter, he said: "I urge that you take the time to read the attached information. I believe it has frightening implications to our American way of life."

At least one superintendent, Dr. C. Lee Meyer of the Pasadena school district then passed the letter along to the district's personnel.

The majority of the statements in the letter are excerpted from the Congressional Record, a daily chronicle of proceedings in Congress.

However, Phil Moseley, a press aide to U.S. Rep. Bill Archer of Houston, researched the contents of the letter. He said most of the statements are taken out of context and tied together in such a way as to distort their meaning.

The statements are taken from the record of debate on Dec. 2, 1971. At that time, Congress was debating a similar, but stronger, bill than the one now before them.

Moseley pointed to several inaccuracies and distortions in the letter.

One part of the letter mentioned a "Charter of Children's Rights." Proposed Items in this charter were:

"All children have to right of protection from and compensation for the consequence of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."

"Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

"Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and other without fear of reprisals."

The charter was referred to by Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R-Neb., during debate on Dec. 2, 1971, as an example of how far the legislation could go in its interpretation. The charter, Curtis said, was recommended in England by an education advisory commission and was the product of the English National Council of Civil Liberties.

The letter did not mention that the "charter" originated in England among a group of Socialists, was not part of English law and was not planned for inclusion in Congress's legislation.

In addition, Moseley said, three paragraphs at the end of the letter, purportedly from the Congressional Record, actually are a compilation of statements from debate on the legislation, an unrelated article on education and child raising in the Soviet Union and other material apparently added by the letter's unknown author.

One sentence from this portion of the letter said:

"As a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state."

That sentence is from the article on the Soviet Union.

How the letter made its way from Kansas to Houston is a saga of happenstances.

Hancock, of the Region IV center, received a copy of the letter from an assistant, Tom Pate. Pate received the letter from Dr. Henry Willis, assistant superintendent of the Santa Fe school district in Galveston County, who received a copy from Compton.

Compton received his copy from Jack Megason, a Beeville resident whose agricultural products business is a sponsor of Compton's radio program. Megason received the letter from George Seacat, a compost retailer in Ashland, Kan., who received it from a friend.

Seacat's friend picked up the letter in the Dodge City Supply Co., Dodge City, Kan.

The letters arrived in the store from an unknown source, the company's manager said.

Here there is a gap which picks back up at Radio Station in KMAN in Manhattan, Kan.

The press director of the Kansas Farm Bureau, a conservative lobby group, based one of his KMAN radio programs on the family service legislation. He interviewed a farmer, Richard Bayshor, who had heard a broadcast on Radio Station KFRM in Wichita, Kan., opposing the bill and referring to statements made in the letter.

KFRM did its broadcast on the basis of a note to the editor clipped from the Salina, Kan., Journal.

The note, written by David and Karen Smith, was based on the letter.

Smith received the letter from Richard Burson, retired director of the Kansas Bible Camp near Hutchinson.

Burson was the source of the letter which reached Houston and many other parts of the country.

"I only put out a thousand of them," Burson said, "and I'm surprised how far they've scattered."

He said he compiled his one-page letter from a three-page pamphlet he received from his brother-in-law's sister. She received the pamphlet at a revival in Missouri.

He rewrote the letter to make it shorter and tone down the "screaming" language Burson said.

Burson's letter appears to be the one which has circulated the farthest and had the largest effect.

He said he stopped distributing the letter about a week after he started. He did so, he said, because he found out the letter was misleading.

"I think that many people who read this and seem to think that the Congressional Record account that is presented is the bill. But it isn't the bill. It is simply a discussion of the bill by people who were opposed to it," he said.

He also said people would be led to believe the statements in the letter referred to the 1975 bill. Actually, he said, it refers to the 1971 legislation.

Burson said he is "sort of sorry" he distributed the letter, because he has since received better information about the bill from Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., which he plans to distribute.

But the effects of the letter cannot so easily be dispersed.

Congressmen are receiving a large number of letters and phone calls about the legislation.

Hearings on the bill in the House subcommittee on education ended July 16. No action has been taken on it, so it appears doubtful that it will get out of committee before the end of the year.

But the letters keep coming.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Nov. 9, 1975]

WHAT THE CHILD AND FAMILY PLAN REALLY WOULD PROVIDE

(By Judy Wiessler)

WASHINGTON.—Until a few weeks ago, the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 was just another of the hundreds of bills with popular sounding titles and steep price tags languishing in congressional subcommittees.

Then, with a speed and intensity that neither congressional opponents nor proponents profess to fully understand, the bill became the subject of torrents of mail to members of Congress. Most of it was negative and based on false impressions of what the legislators would do.

Sponsored by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., and John Brademas, D-Ind., the bill is controversial in its own right.

But not because it would take children away from their parents, put them in communes, allow them to organize labor unions or sue their parents if they were forced to go to Sunday school or mow the lawn.

Such allegations, circulated broadly and anonymously, are seen by both sides as a threat to the prospect of serious debate on the real issues of whether the federal government should invest millions of dollars in a broad, new social program.

Even opponents of the bill, like Rep. Bob Casey, D-Houston, are uncomfortable with some of the propaganda. Casey is against the bill because he thinks "it costs too much and the federal government shouldn't be setting up day care centers across the country," an aide said. But he added that many constituents are writing letters based on information that is "inflammatory and completely false."

What the bill actually proposes is expenditure of \$150 million next year, increasing to \$1 billion in 1978, for a wide range of programs, including day care and health services, for children and, in some cases, their parents.

Priority would be given to services for children under 6, to needy families, families with working mothers and minorities.

Although the programs would be mostly funded by the federal government, they would be operated on the local level by governing boards on which parents of participating children could make up at least half the membership.

Children would not be allowed to participate in any of the program unless their parents or legal guardians specifically requested that they do so. The bill prohibits any practice which would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal responsibilities of parents or guardians."

Parental permission would be required for any research or experimentation or medical or psychological examination involving a child.

A very similar Mondale-Brademas bill was killed in 1971 when Congress failed to override a veto by then-President Richard Nixon, who called the earlier bill "family weakening."

However, sponsors have a list of more than 80 groups which they say have endorsed the measure as "family strengthening." Those include the National Parent-Teachers Association, National Educational Association, National Association of School Boards, AFL-CIO, American Association of University Women, Girl Scouts of America, Boys Clubs of America, Salvation Army and National Leagues of Cities.

Religious groups supporting the bill include the United Methodist Church, Baptist groups, Church of God, United Church of Christ, Episcopal Church, American Lutheran Church and B'nai B'rith.

The bill would establish a new Office of Child and Family Services within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to coordinate the local programs.

Units of local government, such as cities and counties, would apply to HEW to become "sponsors" of the programs and would set up the local governing boards with parent representatives.

The local boards would decide what kinds of programs are needed in their areas, choosing from a long list of the kinds of services authorized.

These include day care, educational programs before and after school and in the summer, family counseling, prenatal and post-partum medical care to mothers who cannot afford to pay, special help such as bilingual tutoring for minorities and migrants and activities geared to physically, mentally or emotionally handicapped children.

The bill requires that information be disseminated regularly to parents about available activities, that parents be consulted regularly on each child's development and that parents be allowed to "observe and participate in their children's activities."

Provisions of the bill have been sufficiently appealing to attract 29 cosponsors in the Senate and 94 in the House, including Reps. Barbara Jordan, D-Houston, and Henry B. Gonzalez, D-San Antonio.

But there is considerable skepticism, shared privately by some proponents, that the bill will become law unless it is scaled down dramatically.

Sponsors assume President Ford would veto such an expensive measure and acknowledge it could be difficult to muster the two-thirds vote necessary for an override, especially in the Senate.

[From the South Bend Tribune, Nov. 2, 1975]

BRADEMAS VICTIM OF POLITICAL "DIRTY TRICK"

(By Jack Colwell)

Congressman John Brademas has been the victim of a political "dirty trick" which apparently resulted in erroneous statements in a WSBT television and radio editorial about a bill Brademas is sponsoring.

The "dirty trick" involves distribution of an unsigned leaflet attacking the proposed Child and Family Services Act and containing false statements about the intent of the measure and "children's rights" which it allegedly would provide.

While the bill is controversial, it contains none of the "children's rights" sections quoted in the leaflet and also cited in the broadcast editorial and in newspaper editorials printed in Warsaw and Goshen.

Brademas said Saturday that the leaflets were being circulated in Northern Indiana in "a deliberate effort" to spread "false information" in tactics similar to those of Watergate fame.

"Never in my 17 years as a representative in Congress have I seen a more systematic, wilful attempt to smear both me and my work in the House of Representatives," Brademas said.

Quotations in the leaflet about so-called "children's rights" to "make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals" appear nowhere in the bill.

Brademas said the quotations apparently were taken from a speech made in 1971 by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, who said at the time he was quoting from the "Charter of Children's Rights" of the "British Advisory Center of Education" and the "National Council for Civil Liberties."

None of the "rights" quoted in the leaflet and in the editorials appear in the bill he is sponsoring or were even contemplated in similar legislation in the past, Brademas said.

In several instances in the leaflet, there are references to something allegedly appearing in the Congressional Record, but it does not specify who put the statement in the Congressional Record or was quoted in the Congressional Record or when the statement was made or in what context.

The congressman said he has asked WSBT to "correct" erroneous impressions which may have resulted from the editorial.

Jack E. Douglas, station manager, said Saturday that the quotations to which Brademas has raised objections are being checked and that, "if there are inaccuracies, they will be corrected."

Douglas said he expects the matter to be a subject for the WSBT editorial next week.

One of the paragraphs in the broadcast editorial to which Brademas objected contained the comment: "And in their final stroke, the bill's authors suggest that 'The government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents, but the care of the state.'"

No such language appears in the bill, Brademas noted.

In fact, a statement of "purpose" at the start of the measure says:

"Child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services . . ."

Brademas said allegations in the leaflet that the measure would permit children to sue their parents if they were punished or to organize into the equivalent of labor unions against their parents are "not only outrageous falsehoods—they are downright silly."

He said the Child and Family Services proposal is designed to provide day care services "so that working mothers and welfare mothers can be sure, while they are on the job or are looking for work, of adequate care for their children."

He said the bill would make available health services "to enable parents to get expert help in detecting physical and mental handicaps early in a child's life." Brademas added:

"I think it is significant that the bill my colleagues and I are sponsoring is supported by the AFL-CIO, the League of Women Voters, the American Bankers Association, the United Auto Workers, the United Methodist Church, the Baptist and Lutheran Churches, the National Conference of Catholic Charities and many more similar organizations."

The congressman acknowledged there are also opponents of the bill and that he expects debate about its actual provisions.

[From the Grand Rapids Press, Nov. 11, 1975]

CHILD BILL FRAUD

Despite the risk of lending unearned credence to one of the most specious and inflammatory leaflets to gain widespread distribution in the Grand Rapids area, comment must be made on a two-page publication entitled "Raising Children—Government's or Parent's Right?"

The material attacks U.S. House Bill 2966, commonly known as child and family services legislation. The proposal would expand a number of family services already provided to a limited number of persons. The proposal's stated purpose is to reduce infant mortality (the U.S. ranks 14th in this regard) and physical and mental impairments by authorizing prenatal and family health care assistance and to extend day care services beyond current Headstart programs.

Similar legislation was vetoed by President Nixon in 1971 largely on the basis of cost. At the time The Press found difficulty reconciling Mr. Nixon's demands that able persons on welfare must be made to work with his rejection of a bill which would have permitted day-care aid for a single parent who was forced to remain at home with young children.

The current legislation, similar in purpose to the 1971 bill, has been altered to meet previous criticism. First-year planning and operations would be scaled down considerably, funds would be authorized for personnel training and the bill, throughout, emphasizes and clarifies the voluntary nature of the program. Nothing in the bill makes participation mandatory, and much of the program would be directed by the parents.

The extent to which the federal government should involve itself in family services is a proper issue which can be debated responsibly. What is not responsible, however, is the distribution of emotional and patently false material which makes rational discussion all but impossible. It is the politics of freight.

The local situation is especially disturbing because the leaflet has been widely distributed in schools, churches and working places and has triggered hundreds of inquiries to Rep. Richard Vander Veen's office. It is also distressing to find that such obviously spurious information is taken seriously.

There are several elements in the two-page letter which should automatically raise doubts about its veracity. Nothing on the material identifies its source; that should be sufficient reason to discard any "fact" sheet. As proof of its allegations against the Child and Family Service Act, the letter quotes from the 1971 Congressional Record. The reference is not to the bill itself but to a speech by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska who equated the legislation to a "Charter of Children's Rights."

The "charter" had been advocated, unsuccessfully, by two parties in Britain and bears no relationship to the particulars in the proposed U.S. legislation. The Congressional Record is a repository for any variety of outrageous claptrap deemed worthwhile by a member of Congress. In this case Sen. Curtis used his privilege not wisely, not responsibly, but well enough, apparently, to suit his purposes.

Finally, the purported "facts" contained in the flyer are so outlandish and totally out of character for the bill's two respected sponsors—Rep. John Brademas of Indiana and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota—that they should be discounted out of hand.

Those who have gone on record as supporting the intent of the legislation include the Salvation Army, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, eight national Baptist organizations, the National PTA and a dozen or so organizations representing handicapped persons.

Still, the concept of expanding federal aid to poor families with pre-school children must be debated intelligently. That cannot be done, however, when certain opponents to the bill deliberately obfuscate the issue with a layer of lies and emotions.

Rep. Garry Brown of Schoolcraft opposes the legislation but nevertheless felt moved to inform his constituents that the flyers, like those distributed in Grand Rapids, contained "false and misleading information."

Rep. Vander Veen, who said he will not decide how to vote on the bill until he sees its final form, has called the discrediting material "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public."

The congressman is much too kind. The flyer is a gross form of public deception which threatens to make legitimate debate on an important issue impossible. And unfortunately, those well-meaning persons who have innocently caused its dissemination have not advanced the cause of good government.

[From the South Bend Tribune, Nov. 11, 1975]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

Despite the scurrilous nature of certain charges directed against the Child and Family Services Bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., and in the House by Rep. John Brademas, D-South Bend, a question of whether the bill merits passage remains.

We have read the bill itself, in addition to a malicious assigned flyer opposing it and other arguments pro and con.

We find no evidence that the bill would lead to the "sovietization" of the education of American children, whatever that might mean. On the contrary, the message explicitly makes provisions of the bill voluntary and provides for the participation of parents in its implementation.

Its authors clearly intend it as an attempt to strengthen the family while providing services not now available to parents and children at the lower end of the economic spectrum.

The measure would provide for health, nutritional, educational and other services now available to some families but which many children who need them do not receive.

Day-care facilities, "other health, social, recreational and educational programs designed to meet the special needs of children and families," social services prenatal, and other services for expectant mothers, programs to help minority ethnic groups, food and nutritional services, help in countering medical and emotional disabilities—these are the sort of programs envisioned by the bill.

In common with much legislation intended to attack social problems, the cost would be high. The bill calls for initial appropriations of \$158 million in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976 and \$200 million in the next fiscal year for "training, technical assistance, planning, and such other activities" necessary to prepare for its implementation.

It further authorizes \$500 million in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1977 and \$1 billion in the next fiscal year, subject to the appropriation of funds to carry out part A of the Head-start Follow Through Act. A portion of the funding would be on the state or local level.

Like most of the Great Society programs, including those which undeniably have worked successfully, the bill might in fact cost a great deal more than the preliminary figures indicate, once it was fully implemented.

How much of a burden to taxpayers it would become must be considered by Congress. The fiscal integrity of the United States is at stake, and new programs must be evaluated with that realization.

The Child and Family Services Bill contains some provisions that may be enacted in some form, eventually. Like national health insurance, they may have to await a time when our economy is expanding healthily, inflation is in check and our federal deficit has been brought under control.

Anyone seeing a copy of the flyer attacking the bill as "the Soviet-style system of communal child rearing" ought to treat it as any unsigned hate propaganda deserves to be treated. That, however, does not automatically mean that the measure should be voted into law at this time.

[From the Ann Arbor News, Nov. 16, 1975]

FAMILY SERVICES BILLS BEING MISREPRESENTED

One of the most time-consuming but worth-while tasks of a daily newspaper is seeking out the source of some of the irresponsible literature floating around and trying to mitigate its effects.

Recent letters to The News indicate that the Ann Arbor area is receiving some of the inflammatory leaflets that have circulated in other areas attacking House and Senate bills commonly known as child and family services legislation. In some places the leaflets have carried the title "Raising Children—Government's or Parent's Right?"

The following paragraph is an example of the material in the leaflet, allegedly taken from House bill 2966:

"As a matter of the child's rights, the governments shall exert controls over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of their parents but the care of the State. We recognize further that not parental, but communal forms of upbringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms. Furthermore, there is a serious question that maybe we cannot trust the family to prepare young children for this new kind of world which is emerging."

That, of course, does not appear in the legislation. It is quoted from the 1971 Congressional Record, which unfortunately gives an aura of legitimacy to some of the greatest nonsense to come out of Washington. Members of Congress can fill it with speeches delivered to empty halls or with views they believe will enhance their standing with constituents. The quotation above came not from the legislation but from a speech by Senator Carl Curtis of Nebraska who equated the legislation to a "Charter of Children's Rights," which had been advocated, unsuccessfully, by two parties in Britain.

How anyone could compare that "charter" with the child and family services legislation is a mystery. The legislation, vetoed in an earlier version by President Nixon because of the cost, was introduced by Rep. John Brademas of Indiana and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota. The intent of the bills has been endorsed by such groups as the Salvation Army, the National Conference and Catholic Charities, the national PTA and eight national Baptist organizations.

The revised legislation would expand a number of family services now existing and extend day care services beyond the Headstart program, and a goal would be reduced infant mortality. The bills have been modified substantially to reduce costs. The voluntary nature of the program is emphasized throughout, contrary to what is being said in the anonymous leaflets being circulated in opposition to the legislation.

Such legislation is always subject to debate, but the debate should be based on facts and not on misinformation circulated as a scare tactic. It is difficult enough to determine the truth and even to understand some of the legislation being proposed in Lansing and Washington. It is total irresponsibility to misrepresent it.

[Memorandum, prepared by the office of Congressman Brademas, refuting attacks made in the flyers]

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Attacks on Child and Family Services Bill

Flyers entitled: "*Raising Children—Government's or Parent's Right?*"

ATTACK

"There is before Congress legislation known as the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 (Senate: S262 & House: 2966). If passed it would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the Government."

FACT

This bill would in no way take the responsibility for childraising away from parents. All programs authorized in the bill are (HR 2966, Sec. 2(a)(2)) "provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or guardians request such services." In addition, any practice which would "infringe or usurp the moral and legal responsibilities of parents or guardians" is specifically prohibited (Sec. 504(a)).

ATTACK

"Child Advocacy Clause. In the Congressional Record we read: 'If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of such a program (the State by way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a "specialist" appointed by the government) would enter the home and direct the education, even within the home. And, if the parent would object, the authority in the home would, DeFacto, be transferred to these advocated (sic).'"

FACT

This quotation does not appear in the Congressional Record although it appears to be a combination of a number of related statements that appear throughout the Congressional Record of December 2, 1971. However, it is categorically false to contend that: (a) such language appears in HR 2966; (b) such beliefs are held or advocated by any of the sponsors of HR 2966; or (c) that any "child advocacy clause" of any kind appears in the bill. (See "Special Note on the Congressional Record" below.)

ATTACK

"Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming a part of this child Development Act."

(The flyers go on to list "several items in this charter," alleging that they can "be found on page 44138 of the Congressional Record.")

FACT

No such language or "charter" has ever been proposed, included or even considered for the Child and Family Services Act or any related piece of legislation. This "charter" initially surfaced during Senate debate on December 2, 1971 on the Conference Report on the Office of Economic Opportunity Act. Senator Carl T. Curtis (R-Nebraska) said "In England, child development advocates have gone so far as to draft a charter of 'children's rights.'" Curtis continued by reading from something he called the "Charter of Children's Rights" of "the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council for Civil Liberties." Thus these so-called "rights" were never advocated by sponsors of this legislation and, in fact, the "Council" cited is not even an American organization. (See "Special Note on the Congressional Record" below.)

ATTACK

"Can the Government take away your children? Comprehensive child development, the Soviet-style system of communal child rearing which almost became law in this country in 1971 is once again being pushed through Congress. The current bills H.R. 2966 (House of Representatives), S. 626 (Senate), are virtually identical to the original act passed in 1971, but fortunately vetoed by the then president, Nixon. Now it is known as the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 and any changes are merely cosmetic.

"In vetoing the original bill which would have removed children from their parent's instruction shortly after birth. Mr. Nixon said that it would weaken the American family by committing 'vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family oriented approach.'

"We are in serious danger of 'Sovietizing' the education of our children if we let the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 pass. Those who support this Act in the Congress are convinced that it will 'Sail through the House.' "

FACT

These charges, made by President Nixon in vetoing the Comprehensive Child Development Act of 1971, are absurd and irresponsible. The sponsors of the bill have carefully drafted it to protect the rights of parents and their children:

First, participation in the program is completely voluntary. Children will not participate without the specific request of a parent or legal guardian.

Second, children will not be tested unless the parent or guardian is informed and given the opportunity to except the child from testing.

Third, the bill contains specific language providing protection against any involvement of the moral or legal right of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, or physical development of their children. (See attachment A.)

Unlike the public school program, the child and family services programs are totally voluntary.

ATTACK

"According to the Congressional Record, the intent of the bill is for the government to be responsible . . . for the nutritional interests of your child, for all psychological interests of your child."

FACT

The intent of the bill is (Sec. 2(b)) "to provide a variety of quality child and family services in order to assist parents who request such services, with priority to those pre-school children and families with the greatest need, in a manner designed to strengthen family life and to insure decision-making at the community level, with direct participation of the parents of the children served and other individuals and organizations in the community interested in child and family service (making the best possible use of public and private resources), through a partnership of parents, State and local government, and the Federal Government, building upon the experience and success of Headstart and other existing programs." (See "Special Note on the Congressional Record" below.)

ATTACK

"The following excerpts are taken from the Congressional Record: 'What is at issue is whether the parent shall continue to have the right to form the character of the children or whether the state, with all its power and magnitude, shall be given the decisive tools and technique for forming the young lives of the children of this country.

'As a matter of the child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the state (sic). We recognize further that not parental, but communal forms of upbringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms. Furthermore, there is serious question that maybe we cannot trust the family to prepare young children in this country for this new kind of world which is emerging.'

"This all smells of Communism. This is what in fact has been and is being done in Soviet Russia. This is what can become the law of our land, if the Child & Family Service Act of 1975 is passed by the Congress. We elected this Congress, but do we know what they are attempting to do to our freedoms and our rights?"

FACT

These citations do not appear in the Congressional Record. In fact, they are diametrically opposed to the purpose and intent of the bill.

First, the programs are completely voluntary.

Second, the precisely stated purposes of the legislation is to "strengthen family life," not weaken it.

Third, the program is to be operated locally, not by the national government.

Fourth, specific prohibitions against any, practice infringing on the rights and responsibilities of parents are contained in the bill (Sec. 504(a)). (See "Special Note on the Congressional Record" below.)

SPECIAL NOTE ON THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Throughout this leaflet, the "Congressional Record" is cited. The Congressional Record has the ring of an official pronouncement to it. But anyone who has ever even glanced at the Record knows that it contains not only the debates in the House of Representatives and Senate but also speeches and material simply "inserted" into the Record. Any Member of Congress has the right to insert material in the Record and therefore the assertion that a statement is "according to the Congressional Record" is meaningless since the Record itself makes no statement of policy. Policy statements are made by the Members of Congress quoted in the Record.

This flyer provides a good example of the abuse of the citation of the Congressional Record. Senator Curtis of Nebraska included as part of his remarks on a bill considered by Congress in 1971 some material which he attributed to an organization in a foreign country. By misleading citation, the flyer implies that this material appeared in the Congressional Record this year and that it represents the contents of the bill. The bill's chief sponsor in the House had never before seen this material.

[Memorandum, prepared by the office of Congressman Brademas, listing key points about the Child and Family Services Act]

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Key Points About the Child & Family Services Act

1. Purpose of the Bill: "Provide a variety of quality child and family services in order to assist parents who request such services . . . in a manner designed to strengthen family life and to insure decisionmaking at the community level." (HR 2966, Sec. 2(b).)

2. No Interference with Parental Rights and Responsibilities.

First, participation in the program is completely voluntary; children will not participate without the specific request of a parent or legal guardian. (Sec. 2(a)(2).)

Second, any practice which would "infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal responsibilities of parents or guardians" is specifically prohibited. (Sec. 504(a).)

Third, no research or experimentation can be conducted with any child without the knowledge of a parent or guardian and the parent or guardian can refuse permission of the child to participate. (Sec. 504(b).)

Fourth, no medical or psychological examination or treatment can be administered to any child without the written permission of a parent or guardian. (Sec. 504(e).)

3. Programs run at the local, not federal, level. Although the funding for the programs will be provided from the Federal government, all administration of the programs will be by state or local sponsors. (Sec. 104.)

In addition, each sponsor must have an advisory council made up of parents and of people recommended by parents. This advisory council plays an important policymaking role under the bill. (Sec. 105.)

4. The bill has broad bi-partisan support. The legislation has always enjoyed broad bi-partisan support. Among the current sponsors are Republicans Margaret Heckler of Massachusetts, Peter Peyser of New York and Larry Pressley of South Dakota; Democrats John Brademas of Indiana, Carl Perkins of Kentucky and George Miller of California.

The bill is similar to provisions recently advocated by a Republican Congressional task force and by both parties in their platforms at their 1972 National Conventions.

5. The bill is supported by a wide range of respected organizations. Among the long list of national organizations supporting the legislation are these:

- American Academy of Pediatrics.
- United States Catholic Conference.
- National Council of Jewish Women AFL-CIO.
- U.S. Conference of Mayors.
- American Association of University Women.
- League of Women Voters.
- National Council of Churches.
- United Methodist Church.
- United Auto Workers.
- National League of Cities.
- American Bankers Association.
- Common Cause.
- Urban League.

6. Opponents have been conducting a nasty smear campaign against the bill. Here are some of the tactics that the extreme right wing groups opposing this legislation have been using against this legislation:

(a) Forming Committees with high-sounding names (e.g., National Coalition for Children) which merely operate out of the offices of existing radical right groups.

(b) Distributing unsigned leaflets calling the bill "communism."

(c) These unsigned flyers make various references to material appearing in the Congressional Record as though it were the words of the supporters of the legislation. In fact, group of Senators who are opposed to the bill.

(d) The flyers and, subsequent editorial comment, contend that some absolutely wild provisions are contained in the bill. Not only do the provisions not appear in the language of the bill, they turn out, after investigation, to be items taken from a document published by a foreign group in England.

(e) Many critics of the bill have not even read the bill.

STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN RE-
SPONSE TO THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN
AGAINST THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
BILL

[From Congressional Record, Apr. 1, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

(By Hon. Gillis W. Long of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives)

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I have received hundreds of letters in recent months expressing concern over the Child and Family Services Act.

People everywhere are disturbed and frightened over reports that this bill will take the responsibility for child rearing from the hands of parents and put it in the hands of Government.

For the most part, these are fears based on information circulated through a single, unsigned flyer which purports to describe the bill's content. In fact, it does not.

To me it is incomprehensible that someone—anyone—would want to deliberately mislead thousands of Americans with false information on an issue so important. Clearly there is ample room for realistic debate on the question of expanding child development programs in this country.

The impact of the recent propaganda campaign has pointed up an aspect of our legislative process today that warrants serious consideration. That is the potential for a proliferation of "canned" material which oversimplifies, or otherwise distorts issues in a world where problems are becoming increasingly complex.

The one bright note in all this has been the diligence of many members of the press in digging beneath the surface to discover the truth and set the record straight so people can make informed judgments on legislation affecting them.

Such an editorial was recently written by Ms. Helen Derr, religion editor of the Daily Town Talk in Alexandria, La. It is an example of the kind of responsible journalism that is key to our form of participatory democracy, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues and the public:

ATTACKS ON "CHILD SERVICES" BILL

(By Helen Derr)

It isn't so!

The Child and Family Services Act of 1975 now in Congress is not going to take over our children. Big Brother isn't yet ready to enter our homes and tell us we can't spank the kids.

The bill in question, Senate Bill 626 and H.R. 2966 (the same bill), was authored by Sen. Walter Mondale (D.-Minn.) and Rep. John Brademas (D.-Ind.).

Like many of you, I've been getting requests to help disseminate information about this bill's efforts to "nationalize" our children.

I've heard it discussed at social gatherings and warned against on television.

The bill, say its critics, will give children "the right of protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents of authority . . . the right to freedom from religious and political indoctrination . . . freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents or others without fear of reprisals."

Also quoted is what is called a "child advocacy clause" which would allow the state to send an advocate into the home if it feels the parents are not doing a good job.

It isn't so!

Always the skeptic, I began asking about the bill and found its critics quoting only from the Congressional Record or other sources. No one—repeat, no one—was quoting the bill itself!

So I called Congressman Gillis Long's Alexandria office for information which they assured me I would get. A few days later I got a copy of H.R. 2966.

I've read it, ladies and gentlemen. So help me, I've read the bill's entire 71 pages!

It has no Child Advocacy Clause. There is nothing in it about taking over your children or mine.

The bill is a proposal to make available federal funds for states and communities to provide certain public services for children and their families; it has to do mainly with funding day-care centers for working mothers. That's it!

There is a lot of money involved and the bill probably will not become law in this election year.

But there's more at stake.

Portions of several Congressional Records sent to me by Congressman Long's staff indicate the bill is the victim of a "vicious and dishonest campaign against it."

Inserted into the Congressional Record of Dec. 1, 1975, is the text of the unsigned flier which contains the charges that have been reproduced in countless secular and church papers throughout the United States.

Analysis of the flier by the Library of Congress shows that virtually all of the statements in it were arguments of senators and others who were against the bill when it was first introduced in 1971. They are not in the bill now; they never were!

At least two radio stations in the country have had to make public retractions after having used the flier material on broadcasts and have had to admit their personnel did not read the bill itself but were relying on the flier's misinformation.

U.S. News and World Report has printed a rebuttal to the charges, Baptist Press released a story on this falsity, the Methodist Reporter and many other papers have carried stories and editorials on the misinformation.

But it continues.

Where do these insidious attacks come from? The authors of the infamous flier, whoever they are, know they're telling lies. Do they want to create division and loss of faith in our country?

And why are we so ready to believe these attacks without checking more carefully?

Have we lost all faith in our government or are we just apathetic?

Government is big and complicated, but we can find out what's going on.

I spent only a few hours getting the bill, reading it and reading the charges.

But I know for sure now.

The charges just aren't so!

[From Congressional Record, Mar. 4, 1976]

THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1975—S. 626

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am pleased to be identified with day care legislation, and as ranking minority member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and chief cosponsor of S. 626, the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, I remain firm in my belief that services available to young children and their families are inadequate to meet the present need. The proposed legislation would fund a variety of quality child and family services, including, day care programs, part day and full day, parenthood education, and nutrition.

While I am a supporter of this legislation, I recognize that in previous sessions there has been much debate in the Congress, and that many issues still are not resolved. However, the recent barrage of mail which I have been receiving, and to which my colleagues have also been subjected, removes the basic issues from reality. Instead, specious and unfounded claims are seemingly accepted as truth by those who have received and circulated an unsigned leaflet. This leaflet attributes and quotes a child advocacy clause which is nonexistent in the legislation. False allegations, inaccuracies, and distortions are the mainstays of this concerted effort to arouse the ire of the people. Regrettably too few can take the time and effort to investigate and challenge the issues of fact before adding their voices in criticism.

The proposed legislation recognizes and specifically provides that child care programs must be totally voluntary. Its purpose is to build upon and strengthen the role of the family as the primary and fundamental influence on the development of the child. Suggestions that child rearing authority would vest in the State, or that parents would be prohibited from providing religious training to their children, are clearly refuted by the endorsement of this legislation by religious organizations across the country.

Support for additional child and family services, and testimony concerning the increasing need as more women enter the labor force, has been repeated often in the many days of hearings held during the past year. An unfinished task remains to inform the people on the need for comprehensive services for the American family. As this is accomplished such campaigns based as we are experiencing, will not have a chance to gain currency.

[From Congressional Record, Mar. 3, 1976]

THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Danielson). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. Bob Wilson) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, like many other Members of the House, I have recently heard, by mail and telephone, from hundreds of concerned constituents who have received an anonymous flyer relative to H.R. 2966/S. 626, the Child and Family Services Act. This flyer makes a number of inaccurate statements about the contents of the legislation, and I would like to take a few minutes to clarify the real issues involved. I have a number of concerns relative to H.R. 2966/S. 626, and think our debate should center on the legitimate issues involved, not a scare campaign fostered by unsigned circulars.

Let me cite a few examples. The flyer states that the Child and Family Services Act incorporates the Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties and that this fact is substantiated on page 44138—no year given—of the Congressional Record. The item in question is apparently a portion of a speech by Senator Curtis from the Congressional Record of December 2, 1971. The Senator was expressing his concern over the conference report on S. 2007, the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments, and what it might portend for the future. As an example, the Senator cited the Charter of Children's Rights prepared by the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council for Civil Liberties. This was prepared by a British group and has nothing to do with anything going on in the United States. This charter is not a part of H.R. 2966/S. 626, and advocates of this legislation have made it clear that they would never accept such a proposal.

Likewise, the bill contains no "Child Advocacy Clause," as the unsigned "fact sheet" also alleges. In fact, the bill instead makes every effort to assure parents of their primary responsibility for the welfare of their children. Section 2(a) states:

The Congress finds that—(1) the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children; (2) child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family and must be provided on a voluntary basis only to children whose parents or legal guardians request such services. . . .

Section 504 further clarifies that:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children. Nor shall any section of this Act be construed or applied in such a manner as to permit any invasion of privacy otherwise protected by law, or to abridge any legal remedies for any such invasion which are otherwise provided by law.

If the "fact sheet" is erroneous, then what are the real issues involved in the Child and Family Services Act? The answer is simple. First and foremost is money. This legislation envisions the expenditure of \$1.8 billion dollars over a 3-year period for Federal funding of day care centers. We are all more than aware of the constant demands on the Federal Treasury at this time and the truly staggering dimensions of the Federal deficit. Where are we going to come up with this additional \$2 billion? Should it be spent at all? What are the alternative demands for this same money: Elementary and secondary education, health research, defense, public works, social security, interest on the national debt?

In addition to financial considerations, there is also a major policy determination at stake here. Is this a proper undertaking for the Federal Government or should the question of day care aid be left to the States and localities? Will the program overlap existing Federal assistance to the States which is used for day care services to poverty-level working mothers? Is there really a large-scale public interest in massive Federal funding for day care?

What about the administration of the program? The regulations will come from the HEW bureaucracy in Washington. It is not difficult to predict the redtape of nightmarish proportions which will result. Based on past experiences, it is doubtful that effective regulations can be formulated to meet the diverse child care needs of our 50 States. In short, should the Federal Government be in the day care business?

It is not my intention to play "Twenty Questions" with the other Members of the House, but merely to point out the many questions which are raised by H.R. 2966 and S. 626. I feel it is paramount that our debate center on what this legislation actually proposes; namely, major Federal expenditures for preschool child care programs, not on an anonymous scare campaign that our children and grandchildren are going to be wrenched from us by the Government. I cannot support H.R. 2966 and S. 626, because of the cost and policy questions I have recently discussed.

I know that many other Members oppose the legislation on similar grounds. Let us, however, defeat the bill on rational grounds such as these, and not because of a mass hysteria campaign of unknown origin.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 26, 1976]

PANIC OVER THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

(By Hon. David F. Emery of Maine in the House of Representatives)

Mr. EMERY. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention an editorial by Howard Flieger in the March 1, 1976, issue of U.S. News & World Report, outlining the incredible fear campaign being waged throughout the country against H.R. 2966, the Child and Family Services Act. Many of my constituents, out of concern for the welfare of their children, have written me about this bill. These people do not understand the intricacies of the legislative process, and are not remotely familiar with either the bill's contents or its sponsors. They have been horribly misled and cruelly frightened by a fanatic campaign designed to convince parents that they will surely lose influence over their children, and that their moral and religious standards will be dictated by the Government.

Certainly, no responsible Congressman would ever support such a bill if it existed. The point is, it does not.

There are many reasons why I could not support the Child and Family Services Act in its present form—the expense is simply too great for this Congress to fund. However, I am appalled at the many untruths that have been circulated about this bill. I believe that legislative decisions must be based on facts and not on hysteria.

The editorial follows:

FALSE ALARM

(By Howard Flieger)

Every now and then a reader writes us in words of terror to warn that a Marxist plot is afoot in Congress to "nationalize" our children—take them away from the protection or control of their parents and destroy the American family, utterly and forever.

The volume of mail received here is not a patch on the sacks of it that have been hitting some congressional offices.

The writers are alarmed over what they've been informed is an insidious scheme to give youngsters the legal right to disobey their parents, and thus become pawns of Government—an all-powerful Big Brother to mold their training, conduct and beliefs.

Strange.

It is strange because there isn't a word of truth in it. No such legislation is before this Congress, or ever has been.

The specific bill that has so many people disturbed is "The Child and Family Services Act of 1975." Its authors are Sen. Walter Mondale (Dem.), of Minnesota, and Rep John Brademas (Dem.), of Indiana. It is "S. 626" in the Senate, "H.R. 2966" in the House. Read it before you panic.

In its present form, the legislation is both innocent and impotent: innocent because it would do none of the things attributed to it; impotent because it isn't going anywhere.

Briefly stated, the proposal is to make federal funds available to help States and communities provide certain public services for children and their families.

These would include such things as pre-natal care, food where needed, part of full-time day care for children of working mothers, tutoring at home where deemed useful, medical examination and treatment for certain handicapped children, and training for parents and about-to-be-parents.

There is nothing compulsory about the legislation now before the Congress. Even if the bill were enacted, anyone who felt like it could ignore each and all of its provisions.

Nothing in it says—or implies—that youngsters have a legal right to disobey their parents or guardians.

Nowhere does it forbid parental guidance, advice or preference in religious training. The subject isn't mentioned.

In fact, it says in specific words:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed or applied in such manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents."

So why all the excitement? It is puzzling to Senator Mondale, one of the chief sponsors, who says the measure "is being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

There is another practical thing to keep in mind about The Child and Family Service Act: It would cost a lot of money. Estimates are that an initial annual expense of 150 million dollars would grow to almost 2 billion by the third year of operation.

This present Congress is in no mood to add such a burden on taxpayers who already are making angry noises about waste and the high cost of Government. Since this is election year, the measure probably has less chance now than a year ago, when it was introduced—and that means practically none.

Also, remember the President is demanding that Congress do more to hold the line on spending. It is a keystone of his campaign to be against this bill, and any like it.

So everybody can stand at ease.

The bill doesn't provide all those wild things the letter-writers fear. It has no realistic chance of adoption. And even should it overcome its rating as one of the longest shots in history and somehow be enacted by Congress, it would be vetoed almost the minute it reached the White House.

The furor is a false alarm. Forget it.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 23, 1970]

INTERRELIGIOUS STATEMENT ON THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Matsunaga) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks I have received numerous inquiries from my constituents regarding H.R. 2966, the child and family services bill, as a result of a pervasive, but anonymous, campaign directed against this bill. Since I am a cosponsor of H.R. 2966, the serious charges made against this bill are a source of great concern to me. If H.R. 2966 in fact contained any of the provisions detailed in the hate campaign literature, I certainly would not have added my name to it as a cosponsor.

I would like to reiterate by commitment to the basic principle behind H.R. 2966: That the American family will be strengthened by the availability of health, education, and other services which might not otherwise be affordable. The child care, prenatal health care, aid for handicapped children, and food and nutrition programs are all designed to enable families to provide for their children the best possible environment regardless of financial limitations. These programs are all voluntary, but I think we can all agree that the services covered are crucial to the well-being of all children.

The National Council of the Churches of Christ recently provided me a copy of a recent "Interreligious Statement on the Child and Family Services Bill," issued by many national religious organizations. In an effort to present the truth about H.R. 2966, I am requesting that this statement be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

INTERRELIGIOUS STATEMENT ON THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES BILL

In December of 1971 both the House and the Senate passed the Comprehensive Child Development Act of 1971. Supported by a coalition of poverty and civil rights groups, labor unions, women's groups, churches, educators, and community and citizens organizations, the bill would have amended Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act "to provide every child (through age 14) with a fair and full opportunity to reach his full potential by establishing and expanding comprehensive child development programs." This bill was vetoed by President Nixon.

In February of 1975, Sen. Mondale (D-Minn.) introduced a very similar bill, S. 626, The Child and Family Services Act of 1975. Rep. Brademas (D-Ind.) introduced a companion bill (H.R. 2966) in the House. This bill would establish programs of part-day and full-day child care, prenatal care, special services for minority group children, food and nutrition programs, aid for handicapped children, and various types of assistance to families with special needs.

The Child and Family Services Act is now under attack by groups and individuals charging that it would give government undue authority over family life. In fact, some groups have charged that the proposed legislation would make the "government responsible for . . . the religious interests of your child," give "children the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents," and make preschool education "compulsory" for all children beginning at age three.

These charges are totally inaccurate. There is nothing in this legislation that relates to religious preferences or religious instruction; nothing that relates to or alters the existing legal relationship between parents and their children; and nothing that provides for compulsory preschool education, or for compulsory service of any kind.

What it seeks to do instead is to strengthen and support families in their efforts to provide their children—on a totally voluntary basis—with the basic health, education and other services they want for them but too often cannot afford. Thus, it authorizes funding for a variety of child and family services including prenatal health care, medical treatment to detect and remedy handicapping conditions, and day care services for children of working parents.

Most importantly, any and all of these programs are totally voluntary, and limited to children whose parents request the services. Parent control is further assured by requirements that all programs would be selected, established and controlled by parents whose children participate in them.

A careful reading of the bill reveals that it will support families, not weaken them. The bill states, for example, the "family is the primary and most-fundamental influence on children" and that "child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family."

The need for legislation of this kind is clear. The infant mortality rate in the United States is higher than that of thirteen other nations. Each year an estimated 200,000 children are struck by handicaps which could have been prevented if their mothers had received early health care. Forty percent of the young children of this country are not fully immunized against childhood diseases. Sixty-five percent of all handicapped preschool children are not receiving special services. There are only one million spaces in licensed day care homes and centers to serve the six million preschool children whose parents are working.

Debate over legislative proposals such as this Child and Family Services Act should be based on the facts, and decided on the merits. To do otherwise—to misrepresent the purpose and provisions of the legislation under discussion—is a disservice to all Americans concerned about families and children.

American Jewish Committee: Ms. Anne Wolfe, Director, Social Welfare.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) Disciples Peace Fellowship).

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) Department of Church in Society, Division of Homeland Ministries.

Church of the Brethren, Washington Office.

Friends Committee on National Legislation Lutheran Family and Children's Services, St. Louis, Missouri.

Lutheran Welfare Services of Illinois.

Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota.

National Council of Churches.

National Conference of Catholic Charities.

National Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Esther R. Landa, National President.

Network.

Synagogue Council of America.

Tressler-Lutheran Service Associates, Camp Hill, Pa.

United Church of Christ Center for Social Action.

United Methodist Church, Women's Division, Board of Global Ministries.

United Presbyterian Church, USA, Washington Office.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 18, 1976]

SOME THOUGHTS ON S. 626

Mr. Moss. Mr. President, parents all over Utah are angry and frightened about legislation in Congress entitled "The Child and Family Services Act." Hundreds have written to me or called my office in protest. They are convinced that Congress is about to take away their authority over their children. This hysteria seems to be largely the product of a single anonymous "fact sheet" which quotes extensively, and out of context, from a 1971 Senate debate and

completely misrepresents the purpose and provisions of the present bill. Normally responsible institutions and news media have distributed this document without attempting to confirm or deny its allegations.

Scare campaigns of this sort turn serious debates into ideological shouting matches and, worse, destroy trust in public officials. I am shocked how many people seriously believe that Congress would enact a law giving children the legal right to disobey their parents, or prohibiting parents from providing religious training to their children, or giving the Government authority to say how they should be reared, or allowing children to sue their parents for exercising discipline.

These charges are completely false. The Senate bill, S. 626, specifically states that "the family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children" and the purpose of the bill is to "build upon and strengthen the role of the family." It offers health, education, and child care services to needy families on a totally voluntary basis. No one would be compelled or pressured to participate. Parents would select and control all programs funded by the act; they would be operated locally, not by the Federal government.

S. 626 also declares that "nothing in this act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians." It does not contain, and the sponsors never contemplated, a "charter of children's rights," nor a "child advocacy" clause, nor any restriction on religious training.

The real issues are whether the Federal Government can afford to take on these new responsibilities of funding day care and to whom these services should be provided. The bill authorizes expenditures of up to \$1.8 billion in the next 3 years. I do not believe that present budget constraints will permit the adoption of such an expensive social program. Congress is determined to restrain Federal spending in order to control the budget deficit and to reduce inflation; and I support these efforts as a member of the Senate Budget Committee. There is also a reasonable question of the future whether the Government should heavily subsidize services to middle-class families in addition to helping the poor in need.

Fortunately, a few broadcasters and newspapers are beginning to expose the deception and tell the public the facts. One editorial recently observed that one of the most tedious but important tasks of the news media is to seek out the source of irresponsible literature and try to mitigate its effects. I am convinced that the public will listen and form their own opinions.

A woman in Granger, Utah, wrote to me last month concerning S. 626:

I would like you to know that I am opposed to legislation which has been introduced in the House or Senate to infringe on the authority of parents in the home . . . I expect you as my representative to actively fight any such legislation in the future.

In my response, I sent a copy of the bill and asked for her judgment after a careful reading of its provisions. She wrote back:

Thank you for sending a copy of S. 626 to me. I can see nothing in it that threatens the authority of parents over their children. My only regret, after reading it, is that the Federal government apparently must take responsibility . . . Individuals and groups in the nation close their eyes, ears and hearts to the needs of those who may be less fortunate than their own.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

(By Hon. Bud Shuster of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have been inundated over the past several weeks with letters and phone calls from constituents expressing their deep concern with implications in H.R. 2966, the Child and Family Services Act. Because of this outcry, I have devoted a considerable amount of time researching this legislation and have prepared a statement relating to it. I am inserting this statement in the Record and offering it for consideration by my colleagues:

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT: SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

(By Congressman Bud SHUSTER)

There is an expensive and dangerous bill now awaiting action by the House, a bill which has generated more controversy and produced more mail than any other in the time I have been in Congress. I am referring to the infamous Child and Family Services Act, a bad piece of legislation which deserves to be overwhelming defeated.

I am opposed to this bill, and intend to fight it all the way. But I am concerned that many people misunderstand the real reasons for alarm. A great deal of misinformation about this measure has been circulated, and in this article I hope to set the record straight.

The Child and Family Services Act would provide Federal funding for comprehensive new child care programs, set standards for existing programs, and coordinate the activities of child care agencies to avoid overlapping of functions. Through this legislation, the Federal Government would attempt to provide guidance for the social, physical, nutritional, and psychological development of the child, in standardized daycare center settings.

The introduction of this type of legislation breaks no new ground. Federal money has been involved with child development programs in one form or another since 1935—in Social Security, Project Headstart the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, CETA, the School Lunch Program, and a variety of other Federal agencies.

Legislation virtually identical to the Child and Family Services Act was passed by both Houses of Congress in 1971, but was subsequently vetoed by President Nixon. In his veto message, he stated that, although the intent of the bill—to provide every child with a full and fair opportunity to reach his own potential—was laudable, the intent was overshadowed by the fiscal irresponsibility and family-weakening implications of the system it envisioned. He said:

“For the Federal Government to plunge headlong financially into supporting child development would commit the vast moral authority of the National Government to the side of communal approaches to child-rearing over against the family-centered approach.”

In saying this, I think President Nixon fairly summarized the feelings of many who believe that the Federal Government should not expend so dramatically its support of public daycare programs. Opposition to such expansion stems from either the desire to let privately-run institutions provide daycare, or from the belief that the government simply should not encourage more mothers to work while leaving their children in daycare centers of any kind.

Both objections are fair; both are subject to rational discussion and debate, and both apply with equal force to the legislation now before the Congress.

But there is a new, and disturbing strain of criticism relating to the 1975 legislation. It has been promoted behind the scenes, by unknown individuals or organizations, and has muddled the legitimate debate on this bill.

Many good people—God-fearing people who care about their children—have been led to believe by this propaganda campaign that the Child and Family Services Act will allow the government to take children from their homes and raise them in communes, or that government-sponsored “advocates” will enter the home and evaluate the ability of parents to raise their children.

One rumor that has gained much currency is that this bill contains a “Charter of Children’s Rights” asserting, among other things, that children have the right to freedom from political or religious indoctrination. The alleged “Charter” also claims that “all children have the right of protection from * * * the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds. (Note: In other words, never punish your child because he may come back to you with a civil suit.)”

There are no such provisions in this bill. In the flyers denouncing the bill, where these supposed sections are quoted, what is not mentioned is that these “rights” are lifted from suggestions made by a British study group early in this decade, never passed—even in Great Britain—and never introduced at any time into legislation before the United States Congress.

There is a real disservice being done here. The Child and Family Services Act is a bad bill, not because it will “Sovietize” our children, not because it will allow children to control their parents, rather than vice-versa, but because it is badly structured, too costly, and too vague to enact into law. To ignore the truly bad aspects of this bill, and concentrate on the myths that surround it, makes all opponents of the legislation look less serious than they are.

Let us examine some of the ways in which the Child and Family Services Act fails to accomplish its goals:

1. STRUCTURE

The primary change at the Federal level is the creation of an “Office of Child and Family Services”, which would supplant the present HEW Office of Child Development. Also an, interagency “Child and Family Services Coordinating Council” would be established.

At the local level, Federal grants would be provided to states, cities, counties, school boards or other local units that set up comprehensive day-care programs. These “prime sponsors” would be subject to Federal standards in all phases of operation. Local program councils, consisting of parents of daycare and Headstart children, as well as representatives of the general public, would serve as the ongoing administrative bodies for these local operations.

One must ask, though, whether the addition of another complex bureaucracy to the sprawling Health, Education, and Welfare maze would aid either parents or children in the

long run. It would certainly move the Federal Government one step farther into the lives of our people and the operations of facilities that are probably best left under local control.

Another disturbing facet of the structure of his bill is its primary underlying assumption. It blithely asserts that the government will work in "partnership" with parents. I cannot recall a Constitutional provision giving the government the authority to declare itself legally a partner with parents in the raising of children.

2. LANGUAGE

One of the most alarming features of this bill is, simply, the way it is written. It deals in broad, generic terms with areas that have always been treated carefully and precisely. It makes dangerously vague pronouncements about child and family life, subjects that should be handled delicately by the government, if at all.

Just read some of the bill's language, and think of the potential for misuse of the law's power:

SEC. 201e(2)e. "The Secretary shall . . . appoint a Special Committee on Federal Standards for Child Care . . . Such committee shall participate in the development of Federal standards for child care and modifications thereof . . ."

Although this section refers, supposedly, to Federally-assisted agencies, does it not suggest the possibility of a Federal committee setting standards applicable in the home as well as in day care centers? Nothing in this language prevents such a construction.

SEC. 401. "Congress recognizes . . . that parents can be helped effectively to use child service methods with their own children that will lessen the need for compensatory education programs for older children."

Despite the voluntary nature of parents' participation in the services offered by this bill, Section 401 sounds ominous—since it virtually urges parents to adopt the child care techniques used in day care centers.

Reading further, Section 403 authorizes the HEW Secretary to make grants and enter into contracts to "help parents and high school students understand and practice sound child care techniques." I seriously question the right of the HEW Secretary, or any other governmental agency, to promote one kind of child care method over another. This smacks of Big Brother, whether the bill's framers intended that connotation or not.

One final instance I find, in which the language of this bill, by overstatement and imprecision, raises the possibility of more Federal involvement in family matters than is justified.

In "Definitions", under Title V, the word "program", used numerous times to specify a covered activity, is defined ". . . any program, service or activity (emphasis added), which is conducted full- or part-time in the home, in schools, or in child care facilities?"

This speaks for itself.

3. PARENTAL RIGHTS GUARANTEES

Two sections in the Child and Family Services Act guarantee to parents the ultimate right of sovereignty in the home and in the control of their children. The introductory clauses state, "The family is the primary and the most fundamental influence on children. . . . Child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family."

Toward its conclusion, the bill contains a strict prohibition against governmental interference with parents' rights: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents . . ." (Sec. 504).

But how seriously can we take these admonitions, when in another section the bill defines "parent" as merely "any person who has primary day-to-day responsibility for any child"?

And how much attention can be paid to these prohibitions when the rest of the bill repeatedly opens the door to increased governmental interference with the parental role?

We have seen many times how Federal guidelines, well-intentioned though they were, have resulted in nothing more than increased governmental meddling. I fear that this Act would fail to heed its own warnings, and permit the government to legally intervene in the American family.

4. COST

My last major objection is perhaps my strongest. This bill projects a Federal outlay of \$1.8 billion through 1978 in support of the various bureaucracies it establishes. But that is only the beginning.

Before he left office, former HEW Secretary Casper Weinberger estimated that the Child and Family Services Act would wind up costing a minimum of \$14 billion per year!

At a time when we are making desperate attempts to cut unemployment and hold down inflation by reducing Federal spending, it would be the height of irresponsibility to point the Federal Government in the direction of wild new outlays for a new, and in my view, unneeded social program. Philosophical objections aside, the plain fact is that we just can't afford it.

We should be eliminating bureaucracies, not creating new ones. We should be reducing the government's influence on the lives of individuals, not announcing new standards and regulations. We should be decentralizing authority and giving people more power over their lives—not decreeing from Washington how children are to be raised.

I do not question the motives of those who drafted the Child and Family Services Act. They are well-intentioned Americans. But, the rhetoric and the propaganda aside, we have reason to be deeply concerned about the unintentional effects of this kind of legislation.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 5, 1976]

THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

(By Hon. Thad Cochran of Mississippi, in the House of Representatives)

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks I have received a high volume of mail and numerous telephone calls from citizens in my home State of Mississippi expressing their strong opposition to the Child and Family Services Act which is H.R. 2966, and its companion bill in the Senate, S. 626.

These expressions of sentiment should not be taken lightly by the Congress. One reason for taking this time on the floor is to insure that citizen opinion is brought to the attention of this House.

Many of my constituents have been informed that if this legislation should pass, the responsibility of parents for raising their own children would be taken away and placed instead in the control of bureaucrats in a new Office of Child and Family Services in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. On the other hand, the proponents of the bill emphasize that the bill would only provide additional day-care and health services for children and that all aspects of the program are voluntary.

My constituents have been further advised that this legislation would establish within the Department of HEW a child advocacy arm that would lead to appointment of specialists empowered to enter homes and direct the education of children where it had been determined by the Government—HEW—that the parents had not been providing proper training or had been indoctrinating their children in a particular religious or moral belief that is contrary to what HEW has decided to be proper.

The proponents of this legislation, however, point out that there is no language in the bill that could even be remotely interpreted as leading to the establishment of such a child advocacy function within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The proponents further argue that this bill contains specific provisions that prohibit the infringement upon or usurpation of the moral and legal responsibilities of parents and guardians regarding their children.

From my review and research in response to this issue, I have found that there has been an apparently widespread distribution of misleading information regarding the provisions of this bill. Most of the objection raised by constituents in their communications with me have cited language that is not contained in the bill.

However, I believe that some of the fears expressed in regard to the supposed or intended implications of this legislation should not be considered as though they were based only on inaccurate information. It seems obvious to me that there is a very sound reason for the strong sentiment among my constituents, and I expect among those of a great many of my colleagues, and I join them in the opposition to the continued expansion of the Federal Government's role into every nook and cranny of the daily lives of the individual citizen in this country. We have seen in recent years an expansion of Government regulation that has stifled individual initiative and in its place encouraged, and in some cases forced, the average citizen to look to Government at the Federal level for answers to all his problems. This is not good.

The Child and Family Services Act, in my view, is another example of the attempt to provide a Federal solution to what is and always has been primarily a family responsibility—the proper upbringing of children as individuals within their own family units without interference from Washington, or anyone else for that matter. There are abundant State laws which protect the rights of children.

I believe that any additional health services that may be needed, which this bill seeks to provide, are best determined at the local level with financial support being derived, as needed, from block grants such as revenue sharing funds. In the Congress we should strive to reduce the size of the Federal bureaucracy and use the resulting savings to increase our revenue sharing

payments to local governments or reduce the Federal tax burden to allow more flexibility for local initiatives.

I believe the controversy surrounding the Child and Family Services Act points up what recent polls would tend to confirm—the American taxpayer is tired of paying through the nose for inefficient and wasteful programs, and would instead prefer less Government and bureaucratic controls, from the Federal level in particular. The proponents of H.R. 2966 are probably acting in what they believe to be a legitimate cause to provide additional services to children and families. However, their assurances that the language of the bill would provide no cause for alarm like that expressed by many citizens of my district, gives me little solace when I consider the numerous instances of continually expanding and meddling regulations that have come about in recent years that were likewise based on well intended legislation.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 5, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Edwards) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, my office has been among the many on Capitol Hill to receive hundreds of letters and petitions from persons opposing the proposed Child and Family Services Act.

First, let me make it emphatically clear that I am opposed to this bill. It is bad legislation and I urge each of you to do all you can to kill this bill in committee. I am encouraged by the report that the Education and Labor Committee has decided to postpone hearings on this subject. I hope that our colleagues over on the Senate side will make the same decision.

There has been a lot of misinformation being circulated in south Alabama and throughout the country about this legislation. A so-called fact sheet being mailed to religious and civic leaders claims, among other things, that the bill would remove the family's right of authority over the child, would make children totally independent, and would place children under the care of the State. The mimeographed sheet goes on to quote the Congressional Record as saying a Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties would be a part of the Child Development Act.

While it is true that a certain part of the quote did appear in the Congressional Record, those who wrote the mimeographed sheet failed to mention this quote, and several others attributed to the Congressional Record, are not part of H.R. 2966 or the Senate equivalent, S. 626. Actually, the quotes were taken from speeches that were not even referring to anything ongoing in the United States.

The speakers were referring to the rights of a child as outlined in the Charter of Children's Rights of the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council for Civil Liberties.

There are enough legitimate reasons for me to oppose this bill. President Nixon vetoed a similar bill back in 1971 on grounds that "the intent of the act was overshadowed by the fiscal irresponsibility, administrative unworkability and family-weakening implications." The same holds true of the present act.

The proposed act would duplicate existing Federal, State, and local legislation and programs. Presently, Federal child care assistance is available from some 50 or more Federal sources.

The act not only duplicates these existing authorities and programs, but it does so without attempting to pull them together legislatively.

Simply put, this bill calls for a number of services for the child and the family that are already in existence and nowhere does it address itself to where funds will be found to pay for the new program. In fact, it prohibits reduction in State and local spending for child care.

This legislation has no place in a society such as ours and I will continue to do all possible to see that it does not become law.

[From Congressional Record, Feb. 4, 1976]

MISINFORMATION ON THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, during the past weeks my office and those of my colleagues have received several inquiries about the Child and Family Services Act, S. 626. I oppose the bill, and I intend to vote against it if it reaches the Senate floor.

But some of the material being used in a current nationwide attack on this legislation is based on utterly false assumptions. I believe the bill is wrong, but I am sorry to see it attacked on false and fictitious grounds. It is for that reason that I think other Members of the Senate—and those who are opposed to the bill—might be interested in reading an informative article in the Washington Star that sets many of these misconceptions straight.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this article to be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 3, 1976]

FOES OF FAMILY SERVICES BILL SOUND A LOUD FALSE ALARM

(By Martha Angle)

From all over the country, the mail is flooding Capitol Hill—angry, frightened, sometimes hysterical letters from parents convinced that Congress is about to strip them of control over their own children.

"Are you people out of your minds? If you want children, have your own—but keep your hands off mine," one mother from Salem, Ore., told Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn.

"How completely outrageous that a country founded on freedom should presume that they have the right to take the freedom of training children from the parents," wrote an Edinboro, Pa., couple.

"Why would Congress pass such an absurd bill? Aren't most of the congressmen family men?" asked a Lincoln, Ark., couple.

What these and most of the letters now swamping House and Senate offices have in common is a total misconception of the legislation they are protesting.

The bill which has generated all the uproar is the proposed Child and Family Services Act, sponsored by Mondale and Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind. It is a revised version of legislation approved by Congress in 1971, but vetoed by then-President Richard M. Nixon.

Except for the fact that it does, indeed, deal with social services for children and their families, the measure bears no resemblance whatever to the catalog of horrors which produced the flood mail now inundating Capitol Hill.

Furthermore, the legislation is going nowhere in the current Congress, so the opponents are beating a horse already dead on its feet.

Although 12 days of joint House-Senate hearings were held on the bill last year, Mondale and Brademas both concede that tight budgetary constraints virtually preclude adoption of an expensive new social program at this time.

What has apparently touched off the deluge of protest mail is the widespread distribution, in chain-letter fashion, of anonymous mimeographed scare literature purporting to describe the contents of the Mondale-Brademas bill.

Both the literature, and the resulting mail, began surfacing last fall, and the campaign has accelerated in recent weeks. Mondale's office alone is receiving about 1,600 letters a week on the Child and Family Services Act, nearly all of it furiously criticizing nonexistent provisions of the bill.

Brademas said no one in Congress has been able to pinpoint responsibility for the inflammatory literature most parents seem to be relying on as they write to protest the bill. "We think some of it is originating in McLean, Va., and in Washington, but we can't identify the sponsors as yet," he said.

The principal document angry constituents seem to be accepting as gospel is a two-page, unsigned mimeographed flyer entitled, "Raising Children—Government's or Parents' Right?"

The anonymous circular, which urges readers to write to President Ford and their congressmen, asserts the Mondale-Brademas bill "would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the government."

Quoting from the Congressional Record, without identifying the source of the material cited or the date it appeared, the flyer claims the "Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council on Civil Liberties" has been made "a part of" the pending legislation.

It then proceeds to quote excerpts from this charter and to embellish the citations with explanatory comments.

"All children have the right to protection from, and compensation for, the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds," the flyer quotes the charter as saying.

"In other words," the literature explains, "never punish your child because he may come back on you with a civil suit."

Another charter excerpt reads: "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

The circular interprets this "right" to mean that "if the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it."

"Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination," the next alleged charter excerpt states.

"That means," the flyer helpfully explains, "that you have no right to insist on taking them to church, if they do not wish to go. This also means they have the freedom to insist that they be taught nothing, nor any ideas, about God."

The only difficulty with all this is that it is a pure fabrication, at least as far as the actual legislation now before Congress is concerned.

"It's a complete fraud," Mondale said, "None of it is in our bill, but people think it's fact. There's so much cynicism and frustration about government, they're ready to believe anything."

After extensive research, backers of the Child and Family Services Act have traced the Congressional Record quotations cited in the anonymous literature back to the 1971 Senate debate on the predecessor legislation which Nixon vetoed.

The quotations, they have discovered, were drawn from extraneous material inserted into the Record by Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., none of which had anything to do with the bill then under consideration—let alone the existing proposal.

The "Charter of Children's Rights," which the scare pamphlet contends has been incorporated into the Mondale-Brademas bill, was actually the product of a British organization and has never received any consideration in this country.

Brademas said it was bad enough to have "outright falsifications" spread around the country by unidentified "right wing radical extremists," but added that the misrepresentations have been multiplied by irresponsible newspapers and broadcast outlets in many states.

"On the major television station in my own town (South Bend, Ind.), I heard a very sarcastic attack on the bill which was obviously based on this scare literature," he said.

"When I called the news director to complain, he admitted he hadn't read the bill or bothered to call me for an explanation of its contents. They ultimately broadcast a retraction."

The problem, Brademas said, is that "once you tell the big lie, it's very difficult to correct. I don't mind criticism of the bill, and I don't mind opposition—there's plenty of room for disagreement.

"What I do object to is this deliberate falsification of the contents of the legislation," Brademas said.

There is plenty of legitimate opposition to the bill, which would provide up to \$1.8 billion over the next few years for day care maternal and child health programs, food and nutritional services and aid for handicapped children.

The Ford administration, like the Nixon White House before it, opposes the legislation for both fiscal and philosophical reasons.

"We do not believe that the American people have reached a consensus that the federal government should provide the kind of mass developmental day care for preschool children envisioned in this bill," said former HEW Secretary Casper W. Weinberg in testimony last summer.

Nonetheless, approximately 100 major educational, religious, charitable and civic groups across the nation have endorsed the measure.

These include such diverse organizations as the National Education Association, the Salvation Army, the Southern Baptist Convention, the National PTA, the AFL-CIO, American Academy of Pediatrics, B'nai B'rith Boys Club of America and the National Association for Retarded Children.

Partly in response to criticism of the 1971 bill, the sponsors have stressed parental participation and supervision in most of the programs outlined in the current legislation.

The measure repeatedly emphasizes that all services provided are available on a purely voluntary basis, and that the underlying objective of the bill is to "strengthen family life," rather than destroy it, as critics fear.

"I've got a lot of respect for the good judgment and honesty of the American people," Mondale said. "This smear campaign may very well backfire on those who are conducting it.

"It may take time, but the need for child and family services legislation has been well documented. Sooner or later, we'll succeed in passing it," he said.

[From Congressional Record, Jan. 27, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES: FALSE INFORMATION HURTS VALID DEBATE

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of recent controversy about S. 626, the child and family services bill. Unfortunately, an unsigned "smear sheet" containing completely false information about this proposal has received wide circulation.

Like many of my colleagues, I have received numerous letters from concerned constituents, alarmed at what they had read. Once lies and false attacks have received wide distribution, refutation and emphasis on the real issues becomes all the more difficult.

For that reason, the Rapid City, S. Dak., Journal has performed a valuable service in pointing out in a recent editorial that repeating the discredited information obscures the real debate which should be taking place about day care and services available to families.

I am a supporter of S. 626. But there are no doubt improvements that could improve the legislation and policy and economic questions which must be fully explored. That is the point made by this excellent, well-reasoned editorial, and I commend it to my colleagues.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the editorial from the Rapid City, S. Dak., Journal, January 5, 1976, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

FALSE INFORMATION HURTS VALID DEBATE

Things are not always what they seem.

That's the case with a widely-distributed leaflet which seeks to whip up opposition to child-care legislation now pending in Congress.

The leaflet cites nonexistent provisions in the bill and asserts the proposal would give the government, not the family, basic responsibility for bringing up children.

Some of the material in the leaflet is drawn from what opponents said during debate on a similar bill in 1971. Other material suggesting the bill would give children the right to disobey their parents is drawn from a proposal unsuccessfully promoted several years ago by a British group. It has nothing to do with the bill which has been introduced in Congress.

Primary sponsors of the bill have called the leaflet a deliberate attempt to spread false information.

Opponents of the child care bill say the scare campaign is hurting their cause because it affords the opportunity for proponents to label all opposition as being ultra-conservative and coming from "kooks."

There seems to be enough reasons for solid debate on the child bill without injecting false information into the discussions.

The proposed legislation would provide federal funding to support many types of comprehensive child-care programs. It carries a \$1.85 billion price tag for the initial three years.

Sponsors have stressed participation in any child care program funded under the bill would be completely voluntary and parents would make up half of the membership of any group setting policies for these programs. The bill also states the family is the primary influence on child development and bans any interference with the "moral and legal rights" of parents.

Opposition to the bill centers around its stated cost and what it could escalate to; the belief the American people have not reached a consensus that the federal government should provide the kind of mass developmental day-care for pre-school children envisioned in the bill; that the federal government should not be in partnership with parents in the rearing of children and that regulations devised to implement the bill may go beyond the intent of the legislation.

The valid issues advanced by both proponents and opponents of the bill seem to furnish enough fuel for valid debate on the Child and Family Services Act. Persons who wish to express their opinions to their congressmen, should be sure they are based on solid information rather than an unfounded piece of propaganda circularized anonymously.

[From Congressional Record, Jan. 26, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1975

(By Hon. Harold E. Ford of Tennessee in the House of Representatives)

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern about the confusion many of the people in my district feel in regard to the Child and Family Services Act of 1975. It has come to my attention that a leaflet is circulating in Memphis, and, as I gather from my distinguished colleagues, in other communities across the Nation. This leaflet contains false information which has misled many people. It claims that the Child and Family Services Act would allow the Government to take over responsibility for childrearing. Those who support the bill know that there is no such provision in it. The Child and Family Services Act would in no way interfere in family life.

As a result of this confusion, I released a statement to the local press in my district which point by point denounces the claims of the leaflet and which also attempts to clarify some of the bill's major provisions. I would like to share this statement with you:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN HAROLD FORD

THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1975, H.R. 2966/S. 626

In recent weeks leaflets have been distributed in Memphis and in other cities around the country which attempt to discredit "The Child and Family Services Act of 1975."

The leaflet purports to cite passages and quotes from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in describing the provisions of the bill. These leaflets are totally false and misleading. They bear absolutely no resemblance to this legislation. For example: one leaflet indicates that there is a Child Advocacy Clause in the bill which would allow the government to come into a home and take over the responsibility of a child. There is no such clause in the bill. Indeed, the bill specifically states in Section 504 that "nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied in such a manner as to infringe upon or usurp the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical, or other development of their children".

The leaflet also indicates that there is a "Charter of Child's Rights" in the bill which would allow children to disobey their parents. The leaflet cites the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in listing the child's rights. The Charter of Child's Rights did appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On December 2, 1971, the Senate was debating a Conference Report on the Office of Economic Opportunity Act. This Act contained child care provisions. In the course of the debate Senator Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska stated, "In England, child development advocates have gone so far as to draft a Charter of Children's Rights". Curtis continued by reading from something he called "The Charter of Children's Rights" of the British Advisory Center of Education and the National Council for Civil Liberties". By misleading citation the leaflet implies that this material appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this year and that it represents the contents of the bill. There is no such Charter contained in this bill. I had never even heard of the Charter or this British group until I saw the leaflet and investigated the source of the Congressional Record statement.

This legislation is designated to provide the following services:

Proper prenatal care for mothers and health care for children to insure that they are not subject to handicapping conditions that could put them on welfare as adults;

Proper care for the children of working mothers who are desperately trying to stay off welfare;

Food programs to fight malnutrition which so quickly can ruin a child's body and mind.

In every instance, the Child and Family Services Act requires not only the parent's request for any service, but their participation in as many activities as possible.

As with any piece of legislation, this bill has supporters and opponents in the Congress. There is the question of whether the government should spend the amount of money this bill authorizes. There is the question of what services should be offered, and how they can be administered effectively and efficiently. These are the kinds of questions that must be debated and resolved by the Congress and the American people. They are precisely the issues which will be addressed by the Committee on Education and Labor when it considers this legislation.

The debate about this bill or any bill must be based on facts. This legislation provides needed services to help:

The over 200,000 children who are struck each year by handicaps because their mothers had not received early health care;

The 65 percent of all handicapped pre-school children who do not receive special services to help them overcome their handicap;

The 40 percent of all young children of this country who are not fully immunized against childhood diseases;

The working mothers of the five million children for which there are no spaces in licensed day care centers (statistics furnished by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth).

I want the people of Memphis to know the facts about this legislation. The person or persons who have prepared these leaflets—anonously, I might add—are using scare tactics and outright lies in a campaign to deceive the people of Memphis.

There are really two issues here. One is the bill itself, whether or not I should support it based on the facts. The other issue is this smear campaign against the bill.

The first issue I can handle. I am always ready to hear opposing views from my constituents on any piece of legislation. My job is to inform my constituents to the best of my ability, to solicit their views, and to insure that when I cast my vote, it is a vote for Memphis.

The second issue, the distribution of these leaflets, is one that I cannot handle alone. For that reason I want to call upon the members of the press to investigate these leaflets. Take a hard look at these leaflets and compare to it the bill itself. The people of Memphis deserve to know the facts.

Thank you.

After I made this statement, the press did indeed examine the bill against the claims of the leaflet. The following editorial appeared in the Commercial Appeal in Memphis on January 26, 1976:

SMEAR ON CHILD CARE

An anonymous, unfounded campaign is being conducted across the country against a bill that would provide comprehensive daycare services for children. Claiming that the bill would take away the authority of parents over their own children, the campaign has tried to arouse anger and fear with fabrications and malicious implications contained in a widely circulated unsigned flyer.

The flyer quotes from statements in the Congressional Record, implying both that the opinions expressed are facts and that the information is current. But the quotes seem to have been pieced together from various statements made on Dec. 2, 1971, during a debate on an earlier child-care bill.

For one thing, the Record is a ponderous work, of fiction. Although its essential purpose is to report everything that is said and done in congressional sessions, it also includes just about anything the congressmen choose to insert. Speeches, excerpts from books, newspaper stories and editorials and a host of other miscellaneous matter choke the Record like Amazonian undergrowth. The rhetoric is grandiose and occasionally impressive, but any assumption of accuracy or factualness is ridiculous.

The bill in question, which is titled the Child and Family Services Act of 1975, has many reasonable, responsible critics. It has been challenged on grounds of cost, duplication and possible psychological harm to children caused by institutional care and day-long separation from a parent. Supporters argue that the bill would strengthen low-income families by providing the children with the care and experiences they need for normal development and by giving mothers a greater opportunity to raise their families' standards of living through work. The immediate issue, however, is the smear campaign. Until that is thoroughly discredited, it will be difficult for Congress to deal with the merits of the bill. One indication of the highly emotional controversy stirred up by the flyer is the fact that the bill's Senator sponsor, Democrat Walter Mondale of Minnesota, has received about 2,000 letters a week about it.

The flyer states, "The Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming part of the Child Development Act." That's a flat lie, unless the "act" referred to is not the Mondale bill. Such a possibility can't be discounted because of the flyer's deviousness. The national council is a British lobbying group. The flyer continues, "Following are four of the several items proposed in this charter (as taken from the Congressional Record 44138 . . .)" They include assertions that children should be protected from inadequacies in their homes, from religious or political indoctrination (presumably by parents) and from "excessive claims made on them," which the flyer construes as encompassing household chores.

A grim prospect, indeed. But Mondale's office says no such charter or statement of rights has been proposed for the bill, nor would he approve of it. The Record quote comes from the 1971 debate, in which Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) cited the national council's charter during an attack on what he called the "child development" school of thought. He warned about the possibility of day-care centers becoming "child warehouses" as a "logical extension of that kind of rhetoric." The word "rhetoric" referred grammatically to the charter, not the bill.

Curtis did not say that the charter was becoming a part of any Child Development Act. Curtis told The Commercial Appeal that, while he opposes Mondale's bill on grounds of excessive federal regulation, he has not seen the flyer and could not comment on its contents. Other critics of the bill have specifically denounced the flyer. Onalee McGraw of the National Coalition for Children, which argues that the bill's approach to child development favors special-interest education groups, called the smear tactics counter-productive and a barrier to "true debate."

The flyer also attributes to the Record a statement that child advocates appointed by the government would be able to take over the education of children, "even within the home." In a careful reading of the 1971 debate, we could not find the quote. But there were pages of inserted comment, some of which had nothing to do with the earlier bill itself. Some, for instance, dealt with child-care programs in other countries. Be that as it may, Mondale's office says his bill does not contain the words "child advocate" or propose such a position.

In fact, the bill bans any infringement on the "moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents or guardians with respect to the moral, mental, emotional, physical or other development of their children." The proposed child-care services would be designed, set up and supervised by local councils, of which half the members would be parents with children in the program. The children would receive only those services that parents requested.

The Child and Family Services Act deserves an open, honest debate. The flyer is an underhanded, spurious attempt to play on the emotions of uninformed parents. It deserves nothing but ridicule. This is one more example of the danger of accepting as fact the material printed in the Congressional Record—material that can even be amended by congressmen if they have second thoughts about what they've said or inserted.

Although this editorial calls into question the credibility of articles appearing in the Record, I would like to note that the statement I have just made is an accurate account of the events which have transpired in regard to this bill.

I sincerely appreciate this opportunity to speak to you today.

[From Congressional Record, Jan. 26, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as many of my colleagues are aware, the Child and Family Services Act is being subjected to an outrageous and totally dishonest propaganda attack. Completely false allegations are being made that this legislation would somehow give children the legal right to disobey their parents; somehow prohibit parents from providing religious training to their children; somehow give the Government authority over child rearing; and somehow give children the right to complain about their parents and teachers "without fear of reprisal."

These charges are absolutely and completely false. There is not a shred of truth in any one of them. If there were, neither I nor any Member of Congress would be sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. President, today I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the public a letter I received from Archbishop Roach of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Speaking for the bishops of Minnesota, Archbishop Roach denounces this attack on the Child and Family Services Act and specifically endorses the bill's protection of the rights of parents.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the Record, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues and the public.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,
St. Paul, Minn., December 15, 1975.

Hon. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: The Board of Directors of the Minnesota Catholic Conference met on December 10 and one of our items for discussion was an informational item concerning your Child and Family Services Bill.

The attacks on that bill are dishonest and we, as the Bishops of Minnesota, deplore them.

The bill would fill an urgent need and, at least as we read it, is very careful in providing proper protection for the rights of parents.

If this letter of support for your bill can be used to its advantage, we want to raise our voices in support of it.

Sincerely yours,

MOST REV. JOHN R. ROACH, D.D.,
Archbishop of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

[From Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1976]

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

(By Hon. James J. Florio of New Jersey, in the House of Representatives)

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, throughout the past few months my office has received numerous pieces of correspondence concerning the Child and Family Services Act. As I am certain most of my colleagues can authenticate, many of these letters are emotionally charged containing falsified claims as to the consequences should this legislation be enacted.

To perhaps clarify this matter I am inserting the following article which explains some of the confusion and controversy surrounding the bill and dispels some of the myths which have been perpetrated.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 28, 1975]

CHILD-CARE AID BILL EVOKES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

(By DAVID HESS)

WASHINGTON.—Congressmen from all over the country are being hit by a blizzard of mimeographed flyers urging them to reject a bill that would provide federal aid for care centers for children of working parents.

In a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign, the anonymous authors of the flyer charge that the Child and Family Services bill would "lead to a Soviet-style system of communal child rearing" and destroy parental authority over youngsters.

One of the bill's chief sponsors, Sen. Walter Mondale (D., Minn.), calls the campaign "one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

NO SUBSTANCE.

Rep. Charles A. Mosher Jr. (R., Ohio), who has not yet decided whether to support the measure, said:

"I've heard accusations that this bill will do everything from destroying the basic family unit in the United States to indoctrinating preschoolers with a Communist-theist philosophy.

"These charges are all patently false. A careful examination of the proposed legislation shows there is absolutely no substance to these accusations."

The bill co-sponsored by Rep. John Brademas (D., Ind.), would provide federal grants to states, cities, counties, school boards or other local units that set up a comprehensive day-care program for the children of working or low-income parents.

LITTLE CHANCE

There is a hot debate raging over the federal standards that should apply to the day-care centers and over the range of services the centers should provide, and the bill is actually given little chance of passage.

But not one of the bill's identifiable opponents has even remotely suggested that it smacks of a Communist plot, as its anonymous detractors claim.

One opponent, Onalee McGraw of the National Coalition for Children, which favors tax subsidies for parents rather than federal grant for day-care services, says the propaganda campaign "does not serve the true debate on this bill."

The campaign's sponsors are sending their flyers to congressmen, and also are drumming up support in local churches—Mainly Baptist and Methodist—and in private, "Christian" schools.

CITE EXCERPTS

In almost every instance, the flyers cite excerpts from the Congressional Record, the daily journal of House and Senate proceedings, as "proof" of the bill's intent.

These excerpts, however, quote passages taken from a proposed "Charter of Children's Rights" published—but never adopted—in Great Britain, and from the opinions of senators who opposed a similar child care bill in 1972.

Neither the 1971 bill nor the 1975 Mondale-Brademas bill contain a single feature ascribed to them in the propaganda sheets.

In response to the campaign Brademas has issued an itemized rebuttal to the anonymous group's charges. He asserted that:

Participation in the day-care program is purely voluntary.

Policies for running each program would be set by local councils, half of whose members would have to be parents of children enrolled in the centers.

The bill contains a strict and specific ban against any council or government interference with "the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents."

Despite the explanations, congressional mail in opposition to the bill continues to roll in. Besides sending the flyers, individuals and church groups are writing separate letters that repeat most of the same points expressed in the flyers.

One 14-year-old Ohio boy, who said he attends a Christian school, wrote:

"Our country has and is going from a free, God-fearing nation . . . to a Satan-worshipping Communist country (in which) all religion is being abandoned."

He said enactment of the bill could lead to the shutdown of his school.

One Indiana couple wrote: "We feel this bill would destroy the family life America has known; not letting parents train their children as their conscience would direct them."

BLAMES BIRCHERS

A number of congressmen report receiving bundles of mimeographed flyers, urging them to reject the bill, from entire church congregations.

One congressional staff aide, noting the familiar John Birch Society envelope stickers on a lot of mail, blamed the campaign on the ultra-conservative Society.

But others believe the campaign is being sustained by certain church and religious school interests, who fear that stricter and more expensive federal standards for daycare services could threaten their own daycare operations.

[From Congressional Record, Jan. 8, 1976]

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., NEWS-DISPATCH HITS "SMEARMONGERS" WHO FALSELY ATTACK CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT

(By Hon. John Brademas of Indiana, in the House of Representatives)

Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'Neill) called the attention of the House to the vicious smear campaign being conducted throughout the country by opponents of the child and family services bill, which Senator Walter Mondale and I, along with 122 other Members of the House and Senate, of both parties, are sponsoring.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to report that this poison still spreads. In recent days my office has been advised that the unsigned flyer which contains the false and misleading charges about the bill is now being circulated in parts of North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Hampshire, as well as the long list of other States which Mr. O'Neill cited.

But, Mr. Speaker, at the same time I am pleased to report that an increasing number of responsible journalists have been publishing news stories and editorials countering the smear campaign. One such newspaper, the Michigan City, Ind., News-Dispatch, has not fallen prey to the false allegations concerning the bill and has, instead, published an excellent article on the subject:

SMEARMONGERS

Distortion of facts to advance a cause—or to deter one—is deceitful and wrong, whether it is done by a political administration, by a news medium, or by an organization.

When it is done in anonymity, as is the case with a current smear campaign against the proposed federal Child and Family Services Act, it is even more repugnant.

Third District Cong. John Brademas is one of the sponsors of the act. His office has received hundreds of letters about the bill which have been written in response to the anonymously circulated material. There even have been instances of TV and newspaper editorials based on propaganda.

Sen. Walter Mondale, the cosponsor of the bill, said it is "being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service."

The legislation—as written, not as distorted in the propaganda—is controversial. There are aspects to it, as Rep. Brademas said in a speech in Michigan City Sunday, which certainly call for rational debate in Congress and criticism by citizens who disagree with the concept of expanded federal funding of child care services.

But a smear campaign is something else. And this one, like all of them, serves only to thoroughly discredit those who create it or abet it.

A SELECTION OF VERSIONS OF THE
ORIGINAL FLYER

THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1975

Congress is considering a bill - The Child and Family Services Act of 1975, which, if passed and signed by President Ford, would take a huge step toward giving the government control of America's children, diminishing greatly the influence of a child's natural parents. The bill is sponsored in the Senate by Walter Mondale of Minnesota and is designated S. 626. John Brandemas (a bachelor from Indiana), introduced it into the House of Representatives, as H.R. 2966. In the Congressional Record the bill is described: " IF, IN THE JUDGMENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IN CHARGE OF SUCH A PROGRAM, THE STATE BY THE WAY OF THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PARENTS ARE NOT GOING A GOOD JOB, THE ADVOCATE (a specialist appointed by the government) WOULD ENTER THE HOME AND DIRECT THE EDUCATION, EVEN WITHIN THE HOME. AND IF THE PARENT WOULD OBJECT, THE AUTHORITY OF THE HOME, DE FACTO BE TRANSFERRED TO THOSE ADVOCATED."

BELOW ARE FOUR OF THE SEVERAL ITEMS PROPOSED IN THIS AND OTHER BILLS OF LIKE NATURE:
Congressional Record Page 44133:

- 1: " All children have the right of protection and compensation for the consequences of inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."
- 2: " Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." (The question was asked by way of example: "What do you mean by "excessive claim?" The example was given: " If a parent asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to the parents have no right to insist upon it.)
- 3: " Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination." (This means that parents could not insist on children attending Church, Sunday School, or Synagogue. It also means the parents could be reported to authorities for expressing himself in his own home before his own children regarding politics and religion if the child reported this to the authorities.
- 4: " Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear or reprisals."

This bill passed both houses in 1971 and was vetoed by President Nixon with the following remarks: " This bill would weaken the American Family by committing the vast moral authority of the National Government to the side of Communist approaches to child rearing over and against the family oriented approach of America."

" What is at issue is whether the parent shall continue to have the right to mold the character of the children or whether the State, with all its power and magnitude shall be given the decisive tools and techniques for forming the young lives of the children of this country."

CHRISTIANS SHOULD OPPOSE THIS ACT BY EVERY MEANS POSSIBLE....THIS COULD BE AN ATTEMPT TO SET UP THE MACHINERY FOR THE SOVIETIZATION OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY. CONGRESSMAN JOHN SCHMITZ HAS LIKENED IT TO THE YOUTH CAMPS OF HITLER'S NAZI GERMANY.

Dr. Reginald Lourie, president of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of children says: " We cannot trust the family alone to prepare young people for this new kind of world - not only are parents unnecessary, but they are too inept to rear their own children." (from Countdown).

CHRISTIANS AND LOYAL AMERICANS, let's storm Capital Hill with a flood of letters and protests the like of which has never been known. Send your letters of protest to

Sen. Jennings Randolph
Room 5721
New Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(S. 626)

Sen. Robert C. Byrd
Room 105
Old Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(S. 626)

Rep. John H. Slack, Jr.
Rayburn House Office
Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

There is before the Congress of the United States legislation known as: THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE ACT OF 1975.

House of Representatives RB 2965
626

CHILD ADVOCACY CLAUSE

"If, in the judgement of those who are in charge of such a program, The State by way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a specialist appointed by the Government) would enter the home and direct the education, even within the home. And if the parent would object, the authority of the home would, be De Facto be transferred to these advocated."

The Charter of the Children's Rights of the National council of Civil Liberties in becoming part of the Child Development Act. Following are four of the several items, proposed in this charter.

Congressional Record Page 44138:

1. All children have the right of protection from and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds."
2. "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority."

(The question was asked by example. "What do you mean by the fact "excessive claim"? The example was given: "If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist upon it.")
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This means parents could not insist on children attending church or Sunday school or Synagogue. (It also means the parent could be reported to authorities for expressing himself in his own home before his children regarding politics and religion if the child reported this to the authorities.
4. "Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents and others without fear of reprisals."

This bill passed both houses in 1971 and vetoed by President Nixon with the following remark: "This bill would weaken the American family by committing the vast moral authority of the National Government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over and against the family oriented approach."

The Congressional Record states concerning this bill:

"The intent of this bill is for the Government to be responsible for the national interests of your child, and for all psychological interest of your child."

"What is at issue is whether the parent shall continue to have the right to form the character of the children or whether the State, with all its power and magnitude, shall be given the decisive tools and technique for forming the young lives of the children of this country.

"As a matter of the child's rights, the Government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the State. We recognize further, that not parental, but communal forms of upbringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms. Furthermore, there is serious question that we can not trust the family to prepare young children in this country for this new kind of world which is emerging."

RAISING CHILDREN — GOVERNMENT'S OR PARENT'S RIGHT?

There is before Congress Legislation known as the Child & Family Service Act of 1975 (House: HR2966). If passed it would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the Government.

In the Congressional Record we read: "If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of such a program (the State by the way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a 'Specialist' appointed by the Government) would enter the home and direct the education, even within the home, and if the parent would object, the authority in the home would, De Facto, be transferred to these advocates."

Charter of Children's Rights of the National Council of Civil Liberties is becoming a part of this Child Development Act. Following are four of the several items proposed in this charter. They can be found on page 44198 of the Congressional Record.

1. "All children have the right of protection from, and compensation from the consequences of any inadequacy in their homes and background." (Note: In other words, never punish your child because he may come back to you with a civil suit.)
2. "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." The question was asked, by way of example, what do you mean by the fact — "Excessive Claim" and the example was given, "If the mother or father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child didn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it."
3. "Children have the right to freedom from religious or political indoctrination." That means that you have no right to insist on taking them to church, if they do not wish to go. That also means they have the freedom to insist that they be taught nothing, or any ideas, about God.
4. "Children shall have the freedom to make complaints about teachers, parents, and others without fear of reprisals." This speaks for itself.

This piece of legislation was vetoed in 1971, but it is back on the floor of Congress and now has the votes to be passed. It is our obligation to tell our legislation and our U.S. Representatives what we think of this legislation. Only our complaints can change their minds. They take your vote seriously. Take the trouble to write, or suffer the consequences of your silence.

Can the Government Take Away Your Children?

Comprehensive Child Development, the Soviet style system of communal child rearing which almost became law in this country in 1971 is once again being pushed through congress. The current bills HR2966 (House of Representatives) and (Senate) are virtually identical to the original act passed in 1971, but fortunately vetoed by the then president, Nixon. Now it is known as the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 and any changes made are merely cosmetic.

In vetoing the original bill which would have removed children from their parents' instruction shortly after birth, Mr. Nixon said that it would weaken the American Family by committing "the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family oriented approach."

We are in serious danger of "Sovietizing" the education of our children if we let the Child & Family Services Act of 1975 pass. Those who support this Act in the congress are convinced that it will "Sail through the House."

According to the Congressional Record, the intent of this bill is for the government to be responsible "for the nutritional interests of your child, for all psychological interests of your child."

THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS:

"What is at issue is whether the parents shall continue to have the right to form the character of the children or whether the State, with all its power and magnitude, shall be given the decisive tools and techniques for forming the young lives of the children of this country."

("We" in this quote refers to the government.)

"As a matter of the Child's right, the government shall exert control over the family because we have recognized that the child is not the care of the parents but the care of the State. We recognize further that not parental, but communal forms of upbringing have an unquestionable superiority over all other forms. Furthermore, there is serious question that maybe we cannot trust the family to prepare young children in this country for this new kind of world which is emerging

TO REPLY TO THIS BILL WRITE TO:
 CHAIRMAN OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 JOHN BRADEMAS — RABURN HOUSE OFFICE — RM. 2181
 WASH. D.C., 20515

RAISING CHILDREN - GOVERNMENT'S OR PARENT'S RIGHT?

There is before Congress Legislation known as the Child & Family Service Act of 1975 (House: HR 2966). If passed, it would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the Government.

In the Congressional Record we read: "If, in the judgment of those who are in charge of such a program (the State by the way of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), parents are not doing a good job, the advocate (a 'Specialist' appointed by the Government) would enter the home and direct the education within the home, and if the parent would object, the authority in the home would, De Facto, be transferred to these advocated."

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TO REPLY TO THIS BILL WRITE TO: CHAIRMAN OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE MR. JOHN BRADEN, RABURN HOUSE OFFICE, ROOM 2181, WASHINGTON, DC, 20515. ALSO WRITE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON STATING YOUR OPPOSITION TO THIS BILL.

US Senator Alan Cranston
452 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC, 20510

Rep. Harold T. Johnson
2347 Rayburn Bldg.
Washington, DC, 20515

Raising Your Children

GOVERNMENT'S OR PARENT'S RIGHT?

There is before Congress legislation known as the *Child and Family Service Act of 1975* (Senate: 8262 and House: HR 2966). If passed it would take the responsibility of the parents to raise their children and give it to the government.

CHILD ADVOCACY CLAUSE

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CHARTER OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CIVIL LIBERTIES is to become a part of this Child Development Act. Following are four of the several items proposed in this charter. They can be found on page 44138 of the Congressional Record.

1. "All children have the right to protection from, and compensation for the consequences of any inadequacies in their homes and backgrounds." Note: In other words, never punish your child because he may come back on you with a civil suit.

2. "Children have the right to protection from any excessive claims made on them by their parents or authority." The question was asked, by the way of example, what do you mean by the fact of "excessive claim"? The example was given: "If the mother or the father asked the child to take the garbage out and the child doesn't want to, the parents have no right to insist on it."

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The following excerpts are taken from the Congressional Record:

"What is at issue is whether the parent shall continue to have the right to form the character of the children or whether the State, with all its power and magnitude shall be given the decisive tools and techniques for forming the young lives of the children of this country."

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This all smacks of Communism. This is what in fact has been and is being done in Russia. This is what can become the law of our land, if the CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1975 is passed by the Congress. We elected this Congress, but do we know what they are attempting to do to our freedoms and our rights? PLEASE WRITE:

President Gerald Ford, White House, Washington DC 20500

Your Congressman, House Office Building, Washington DC 20515

Your Senators, Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510

I Protest the CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ACT OF 1975!

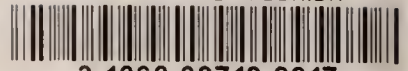
SIGNED:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

Addtl. copies of this petition @ 20 for \$1., 125 for \$5., 500 for \$17., 1,000 for \$30. Order from Liberty Bell Publications, Reedy, W. Va. 25270.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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